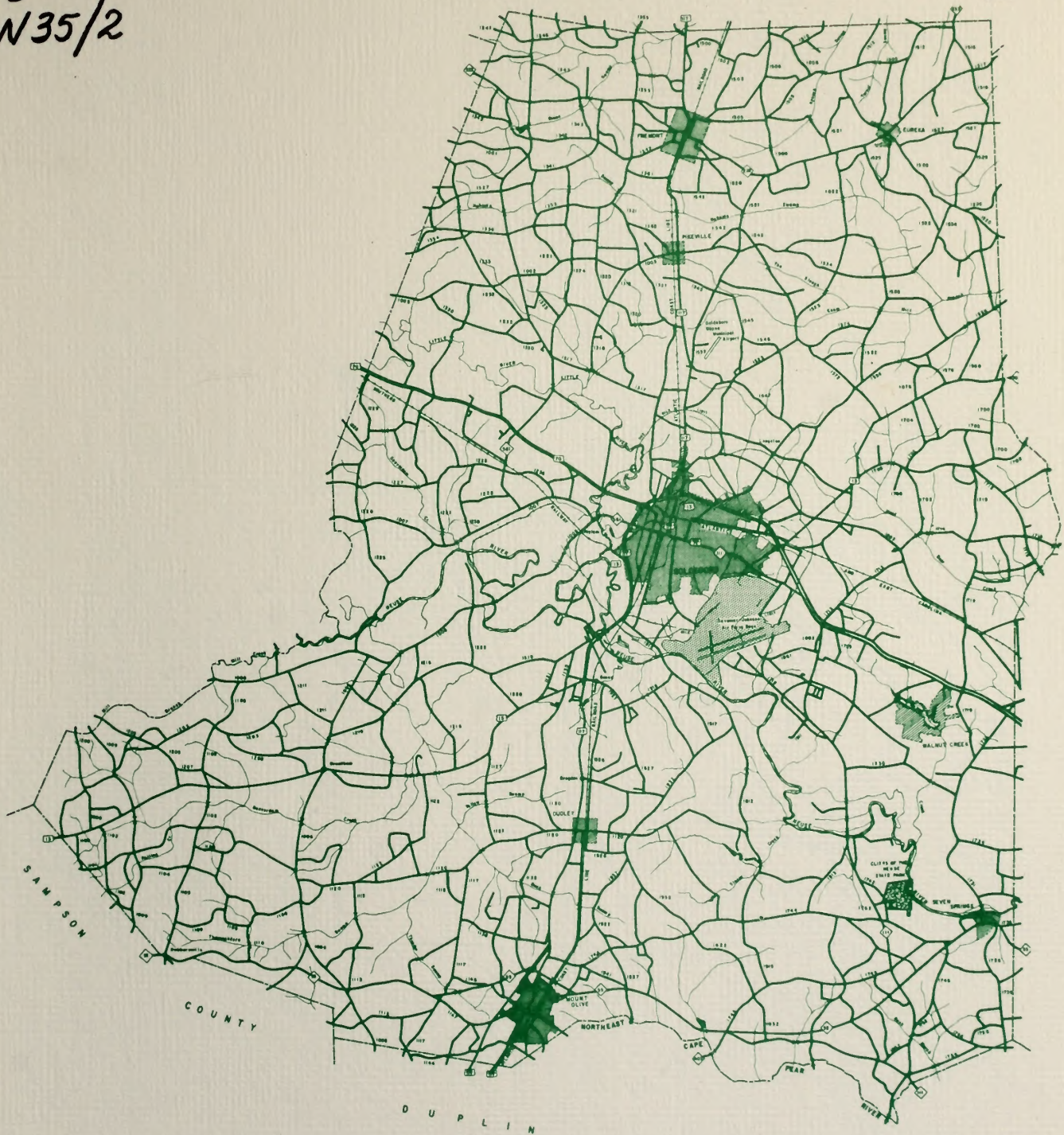


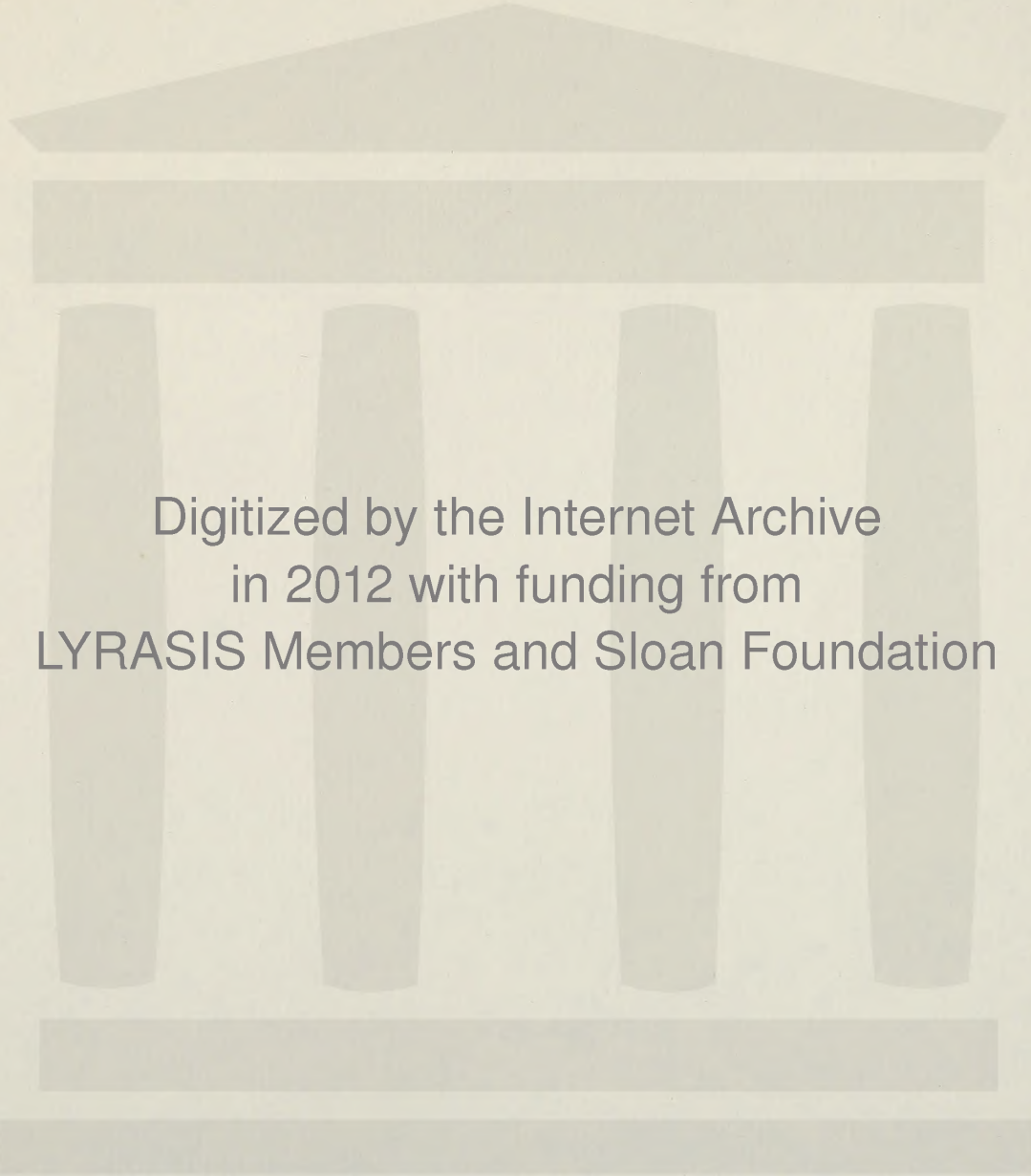
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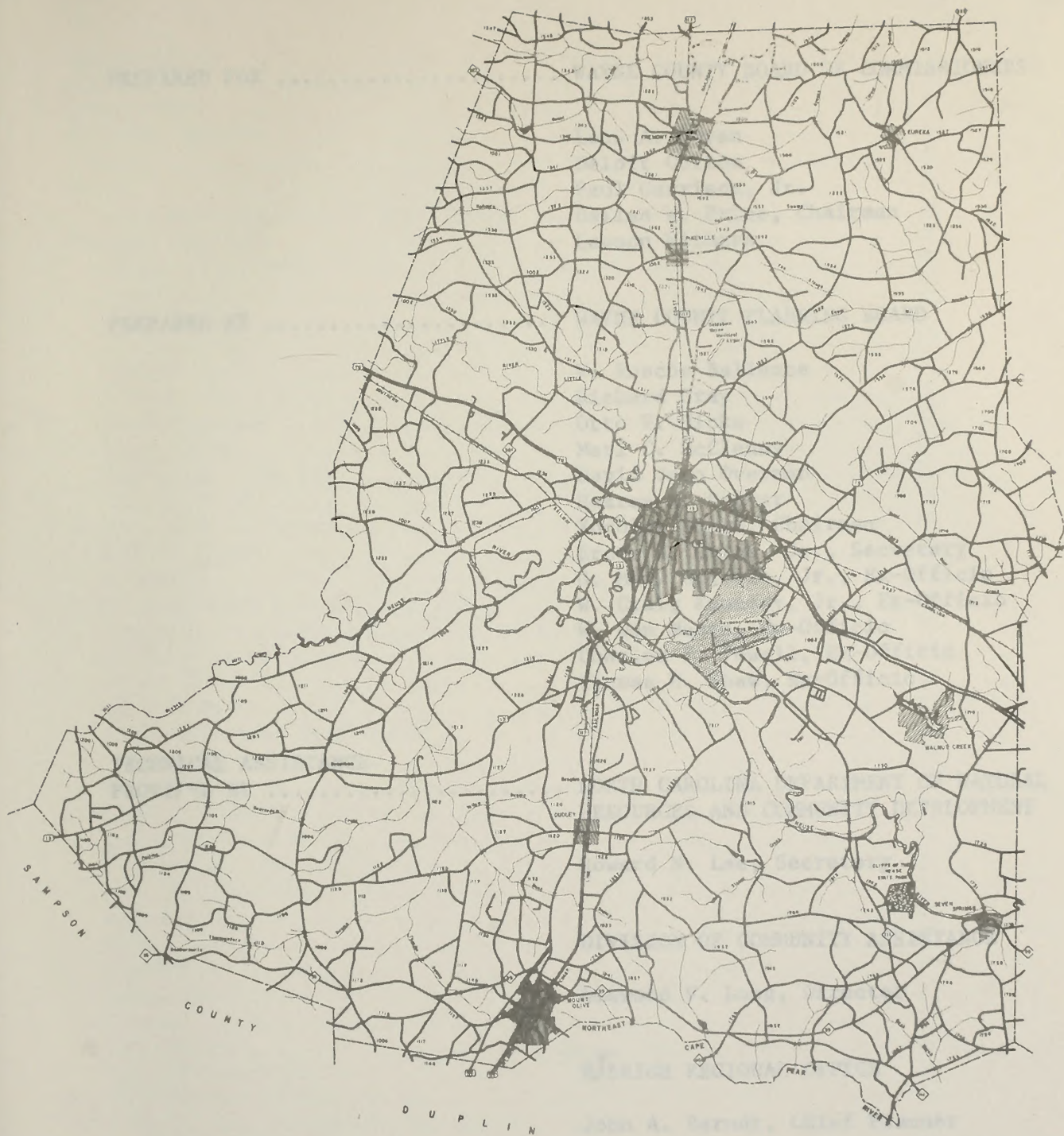
LAND USE PLAN

WAYNE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



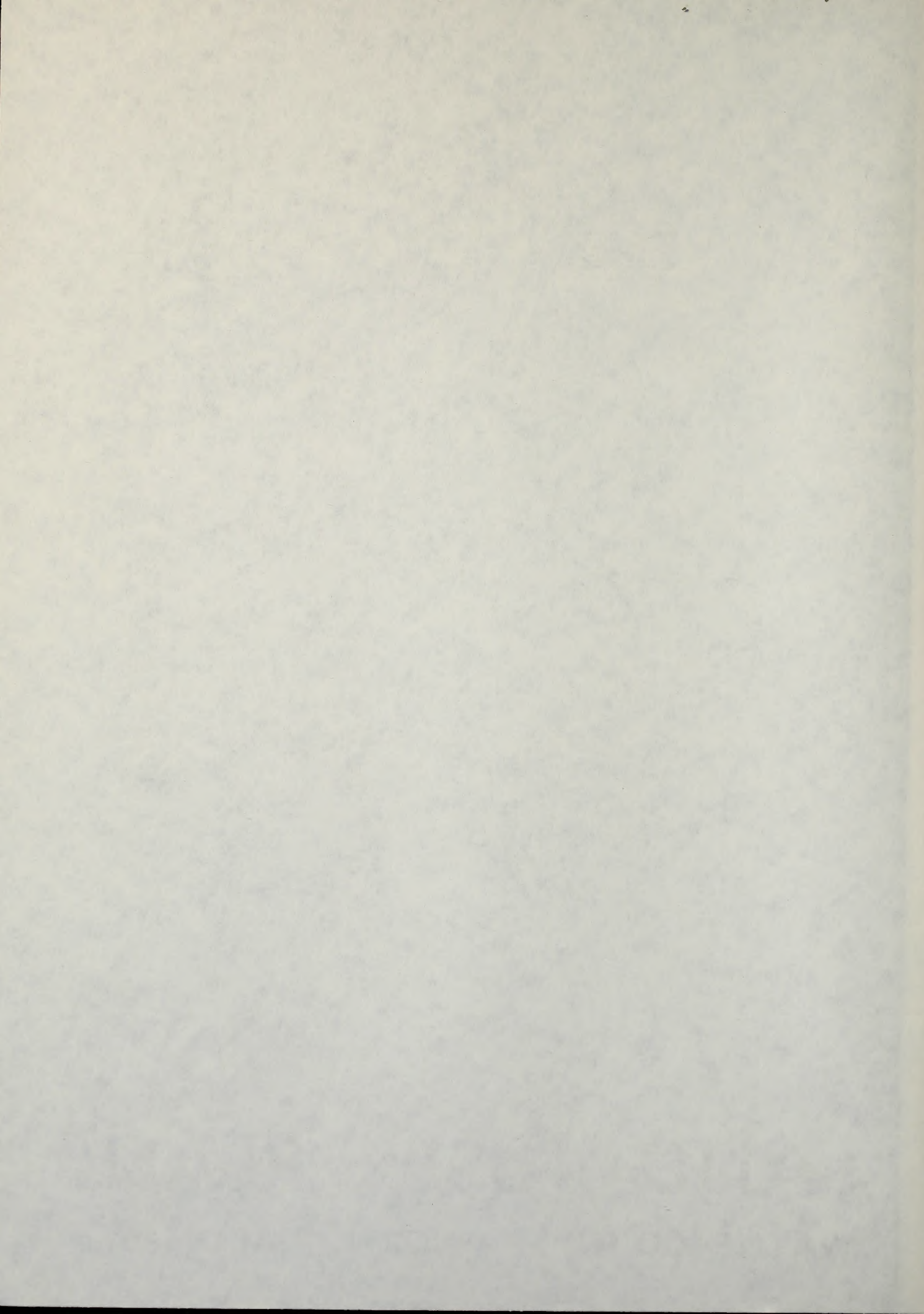
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LAND USE PLAN

WAYNE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



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Introduction

In recent years the planet Earth has been compared to a spaceship with limited resources, many which are nonrenewable. The most important of these nonrenewable resources is land. Man is totally dependent on the land for his livelihood. The land provides food, fiber, and shelter, all necessary to sustain life.

When the population in America was sparse and life was much simpler, complete freedom to buy, sell, and use land by an individual was acceptable. In fact, it was responsible for much of our growth. However, it has taken Americans a long time to realize that land is a resource which must be protected and preserved. "Now, when unplanned growth is damaging, polluting and depleting our land base at an alarming rate, we cannot afford to ignore the warnings of greater crises to come."¹

"Permanent damage to and depletion of land resources occurs daily in unguided urban and rural sprawl, ill-advised floodplain development, improper selection of residential and industrial sites, wasteful use of farm and forest land, and the many unplanned land use actions that permanently damage the foundation of the public welfare and degrade the quality of the environment. North Carolina must pursue a course that will protect and enhance the prudent use of her land."²

"Unnecessary destruction and waste of our land and natural resources and degradation of the environment is continuing due in large part to the lack of development and implementation of an effective statewide land use policy."³

In the last twenty-five years Wayne County has moved from an economy totally dominated by agriculture to an economy balanced between agriculture, industry, and government. With this type of economy the county has experienced rapid growth and urban and rural sprawl. Much of this growth has been in the cities and towns in the county, but some sixty percent of the population still live outside of these cities and towns. Much of Brogden, Fork, New Hope, and Stoney Creek Townships have been subdivided in recent years and provide homes for many Wayne County residents.

This growth has been accompanied by pressures for land resources and community services on an unprecedented scale. Local residents who must travel US 117 south and north of Goldsboro are familiar with the traffic bottlenecks so common in the county. Students must

¹ A Position Paper on Land Use Policy and Planning, North Carolina Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America, Adopted June 19, 1971.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

be crowded into schools in such areas as Brodgen and Mt. Olive, while schools in some areas have so few students there is talk of closing them. Many people who have moved into the rural areas have encountered problems with septic tanks and wells. In some areas, badly needed industry has not proven to be a compatible neighbor. Poultry and livestock farming have not made good neighbors. Some development in the known flood prone areas of the county causes loss of property from time to time.

Most of these problems are related directly or indirectly to the lack of any policy by the county concerning the use and development of land. Until the last two years land development has occurred spontaneously in Wayne County, with little attention to the eventual effects of land use interaction and related concerns. With few exceptions, land has been developed solely on the basis of decisions made in the private sector, with little input on behalf of the public interest. Such piecemeal development does not promote the public interest.

County government can exert a great deal of influence on the way the county develops, and it is the only body with an opportunity to coordinate the overall pattern of physical development of the county. It is also the only body that has jurisdiction countywide. When the county extends water and sewer lines or builds a new school, park, library, or hospital, it stimulates the development of privately owned land. A new water line or sewer line will stimulate growth in the area which it serves. A new school or park will attract residential development. A new or an upgraded highway will attract commercial and industrial firms. Therefore, county government does have an opportunity to guide its growth.

To have some choice, to do something other than just "let the future happen", the county must establish some long-range policies to guide it in making those decisions which affect its destiny. This is the purpose of this land use plan.

Purpose

The purpose of the land use plan is to provide Wayne County and its officials with a general guide for the physical development of the county. It will set forth policy to be followed in guiding physical growth. By definition, policy is not an absolute commitment, therefore, adding flexibility to cope with changing needs and desires of the county.

Since the original plan was prepared, many events have occurred which will have significant implications on the preparation of an updated plan. In 1970, the Governor, by executive order, divided the state in 17 multicounty planning regions for the purpose of planning and development. Since these regions are made up of county and municipal governments, they are called Councils of Government. Wayne County is in the Neuse River Council of Government, which is active in seeking federal and state monies to assist the member governments in solving local problems and needs.

In 1974 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) made grants available to fund engineering studies of municipal wastewater and collection facilities. There are five designated "201" study areas wholly or partly within Wayne County. All studies are in various stages of completion. The designated study areas include Eureka, Fremont-Pikeville, Goldsboro, Mount Olive-Dudley, and a portion of eastern Wayne County is included in the La Grange study area. Once completed and implemented, all of the municipalities will have an efficient method of wastewater treatment. EPA provides a grant of 75 percent, the state provides 12½ percent and the municipal government must provide 12½ percent.

In an effort to improve planning and management capability, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) adopted regulations in 1975 which will require, among other things, each local government to complete a land use element (plan) to facilitate the efficient use of land in order to be eligible to receive future HUD "701" funding.

The Land Policy Act of 1974 created the Land Policy Council and directed it to prepare a state land policy and to develop a land classification system to encourage wise use of the state's resources.

Methodology

During the late 1960s the Wayne County Planning Board prepared a Land Potential Study and an Economic Potential Study which served as a basis for the Land Development Plan for Wayne County. The plan was to serve as a policy statement on how Wayne County should grow. The plan was never adopted and there was little effort to implement it. This plan lacked extensive citizen input and involvement.

This updated plan involved extensive citizen involvement through a group of lay citizens appointed to serve as an advisory board to the planning board. This advisory board was divided into four work groups of 10 to 15 members, with each group analyzing the existing situation, identifying opportunities and problems, and establishing goals and objectives.

The plan will be divided into three sections, as follows:

1. What We Are

This section will deal with the existing situation in Wayne County today. It will inventory and analyze the natural features, including soil, topography, drainage, water resources, forestry, and wildlife. The current population will be studied and projections made for 2000. Wayne County's economy and the forces which provide its citizens with a livelihood will be inventoried and analyzed. Such man-made features as utilities (water and sewer) transportation and existing land use will be inventoried and studied.

From this analysis, Wayne County's needs, problems, potentials, and desires will provide the basis for deciding what the county should be in the future.

2. What We Would Like to Be

Using the information gathered in the inventory and analysis of the natural and man-made features, citizen groups would establish goals and objectives to be obtained for the county by the year 2000. Growth policies and annual objectives would be established along with the criteria to evaluate the success of reaching goals and objectives.

This step would also include designating all of the land in the county into five land classifications--rural, conservation, community transition and developed.

3. How We Get There

This is the plan devised by citizen groups to implement the goals and objectives of step 2. The implementation tools in this step could include land use controls, water and sewer policies, capital budgeting, and location of public facilities.

SPECIAL SECTION

Wayne County is considered to be the center of the rich Piedmont Plains farming region of North Carolina. It is geographically situated between the North Carolina and Virginia lines and between the Atlantic Ocean and the rolling Piedmont region.

Wayne County is bounded north and east by the agricultural rich counties of the north by Wilkes County, on the east by Jones and Lenoir Counties, on the south by Taylor and Graham Counties and on the west by Johnston County. All of the counties are located in the Piedmont Plains region except Johnston, the southern portion of which lies in the Piedmont region of the state.

Wayne County is located in the far western end of the Roanoke River Council of Governments, which is composed of Bertie, Currituck, Dare, Hatteras, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, and Wayne Counties. Organized in 1970 by the Governor, the Roanoke River Council of Governments was organized to assist education and municipal services in solving some regional problems.

Waynesville, the county seat, is 45 miles southeast of Raleigh, 25 miles north of Winston-Salem, 50 miles northwest of Fayetteville, 100 miles northwest of Charlotte, 100 miles west of Asheville, and 25 miles south of Greensboro.

WHAT WE ARE

REGIONAL SETTING

Wayne County is considered to be the center of the rich Coastal Plains farming region of North Carolina. It is centrally situated between the South Carolina and Virginia lines and between the Atlantic Ocean and the rolling Piedmont region.

Wayne County is bounded on all sides by six agriculturally rich counties - on the north by Wilson county, on the east by Green and Lenoir Counties, on the south by Duplin and Sampson Counties and on the west by Johnston County. All of the counties are located in the Coastal Plain region except Johnston, the northern portion of which lies in the Piedmont region of the state.

Wayne County is located in the far western end of the Neuse River Council of Governments, which is composed of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pamlico, and Wayne Counties. Designated in 1970 by the Governor, the Neuse River Council of Governments was established to assist counties and municipalities in solving common regional problems.

By automobile, Goldsboro is 51 miles southeast of Raleigh, 89 miles north of Wilmington, 59 miles northeast of Fayetteville, 190 miles northeast of Charlotte, 302 miles east of Asheville, and 26 miles south of Wilson.

CLIMATE

Wayne County weather records are among the oldest in North Carolina. Temperature records have been kept since 1856 and rainfall records since 1867. The observation station is located on U. S. 117, south of Goldsboro.

The January mean temperature is 55.7 degrees and the July mean is 80.5 degrees. The year round mean temperature is 62.5 degrees.

Wayne County's climate is a combination of the continental climate of hot summers and cold winters with wide extremes in seasonal temperature, and the oceanic type of climate with small differences in temperature from winter to summer. Winters and summers are not extremes and temperature differences are large between day and night. Easterly to southerly winds provide a modifying maritime influence on the climate, while the Appalachian Mountains provide some protection from west and northwest winds in winter.⁴

Entire winter months have passed in Wayne County without the temperature having reached freezing. Temperature as low as ten degrees are rare and there is no record of a temperature as low as zero. The average length of freeze-free growing season in Goldsboro and Wayne County is about 225 days, lasting usually from late March until early November. Temperatures as high as eighty degrees have been recorded in every month of the year, but during the summer months the temperature seldom exceeds 100 degrees. In mild years, summers have passed without any 100 degree readings.

Rainfall in Goldsboro and Wayne County is plentiful and well distributed throughout the year. The mean annual rainfall is 49.61 inches. July is the wettest month with a mean rainfall of 7.50 inches and October is the driest month with 2.87 inches of rainfall. The variation in average monthly rainfall corresponds very closely with the water requirements of the agricultural season.

4

Weather and Climate in North Carolina, Agricultural Experiment Station, N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C.

The climate of Wayne County is definitely considered an advantage to urban development. The temperature is mild throughout most of the year providing for a long frost-free season. The construction industry is thus not hampered by extreme weather conditions. Long Springs and Falls of mild temperatures reduce the need for heating and cooling devices. Work days lost because of snowfall are very few. Rainfall is adequate to provide abundant water supplies. All of these features are also very conducive to agricultural uses of the land which now dominates the county's economy.

SOILS

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey Manual, "Soil is the collection of natural bodies occupying portions of the earth's surface that support plants and have properties due to the integrated effect of climate and living matter, acting upon parent material, as conditioned by relief, over periods of time." All soils in North Carolina were formed in a warm climate with enough rainfall to wash a large portion of the soluble plant nutrients away. Being relatively low in plant nutrients, they thus require careful management for profitable farming.⁵

Soil Classifications

In 1973, there were 314,464 acres of agricultural land in Wayne County.⁶ This includes all land except urban and water areas of over 40 acres in size. This land is catalogued into land capability classes through conservation surveys. In order for every acre to return the most on its investment, it must be treated according to its needs and used according to its capabilities.⁷

The land in Wayne County is classified into one of four different classifications and is further subdivided into one of three subclasses, as shown in Table 1.

Class I contains only 10.6 percent of the land in Wayne County. Class II contains 50.6 percent of the land. Class III land and Class IV land in Wayne County account for 21.2 percent and 17.6 percent respectively. Thus, over 38 percent of all land in Wayne is classified as land which needs intensive conservation treatment or should not be cultivated.

5

The Soils of North Carolina, Wm. D. Lee, N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Tech. Bul. #115, December, 1955, p. 15.

6

Conservation Program, Wayne Soil and Water Conservation District.

7

Land Capability Inventory Shows What Land Can Do, U. S. Department of Agriculture SCS, January, 1950.

8
TABLE 1

<u>Land Class</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
I	Needs only good soil management	36,400
II	Needs moderate conservation treatment	173,509
III	Needs intensive conservation treatment	72,800
IV	Perennial vegetation infrequent cultivation	<u>59,700</u>
	Total	342,409

<u>Land Subclass</u>		
E	Predominately erosion problems	47,509
S	Predominately fertility problems	101,500
W	Predominately drainage problems	157,000

Soil Determinates of Development

Soil factors such as percolation, filtering action, slope, trafficability, flood hazard, and water table place limitations on urban development, and therefore, should help determine minimum lot sizes, population densities, and future land uses. It is thus important that these factors be used in formulating the Land Use Plan in order that the best possible use be made of the land. This section attempts to indicate the areas in Wayne County suitable for urban development and the areas best suited for other uses.

Under the natural system soils are classified on the basis of soil properties, such as texture, consistence, structure, color and drainage. For the sake of simplicity and ease of classification, soil associations are used to show certain relationships among large numbers of soils which have like profile features, common range in relief and drainage, and similar crop suitability and management problems.

⁸Conservation Program, Wayne Soil and Water Conservation District.

TABLE 2
SOIL INTERPRETATIONS
GENERAL SOIL MAP - WAYNE COUNTY, N. C.

NUMBER ON MAP	SOIL ASSOCIATION	LIMITATIONS FOR										SUITABILITY FOR	
		Public Sewerage Systems	DWELLINGS WITH Septic Tanks	Basement Construction	Camp Sites	RECREATION Picnic Areas	Intensive Play Areas	LIGHT- INDUSTRIES	ROADS & SIDEWALKS	GENERAL AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY		
1	Norfolk-Golds- boro-Aycock ^{3/} Association	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Good	Good		
2	Kenansville- Warren Association	Slight	Slight to Moderate (Perc)	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate (T)	Slight	Slight	Good to Fair	Good to Fair		
3	Troup-Lakeland Association	Slight	Moderate (Perc)	Slight	Moderate (T)	Moderate	Severe (T)	Slight	Slight to Moderate (TSC)	Fair	Fair		
4	Rains-Pasquotank- Pocomoke Associ- ation	Severe (W)	Severe (W)	Severe (W)	Severe (W)	Severe (W)	Severe (W)	Severe (W, C)	Severe (W)	Fair to Good	Good		
5	Wickham-Johns Association	Severe (F)	Severe (F)	Severe (F)	Severe (F)	Severe (F)	Severe (F)	Severe (F)	Severe (F)	Good to Fair	Good		
6	Wahadkee-John- ston-Chewacla Association	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Good ^{4/} to Fair	Good to Fair		
7	Lumbee-Pocomoke Association	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Severe (F, W)	Fair to Good	Good		

Abbreviations for Limiting Factors:

F - Flood hazard

W - Water table

T - Trafficability

TSC - Traffic Supporting capacity

C - Corrosion potential

Perc - Percolation rate

^{1/} Structures whose footings are in subsoil.

^{2/} Refers to roads and streets that have subsoil for base.

^{3/} Goldsboro soils would have moderate limitations for septic fields and light industries due to water table.

^{4/} Fair to good if flooding is controlled.

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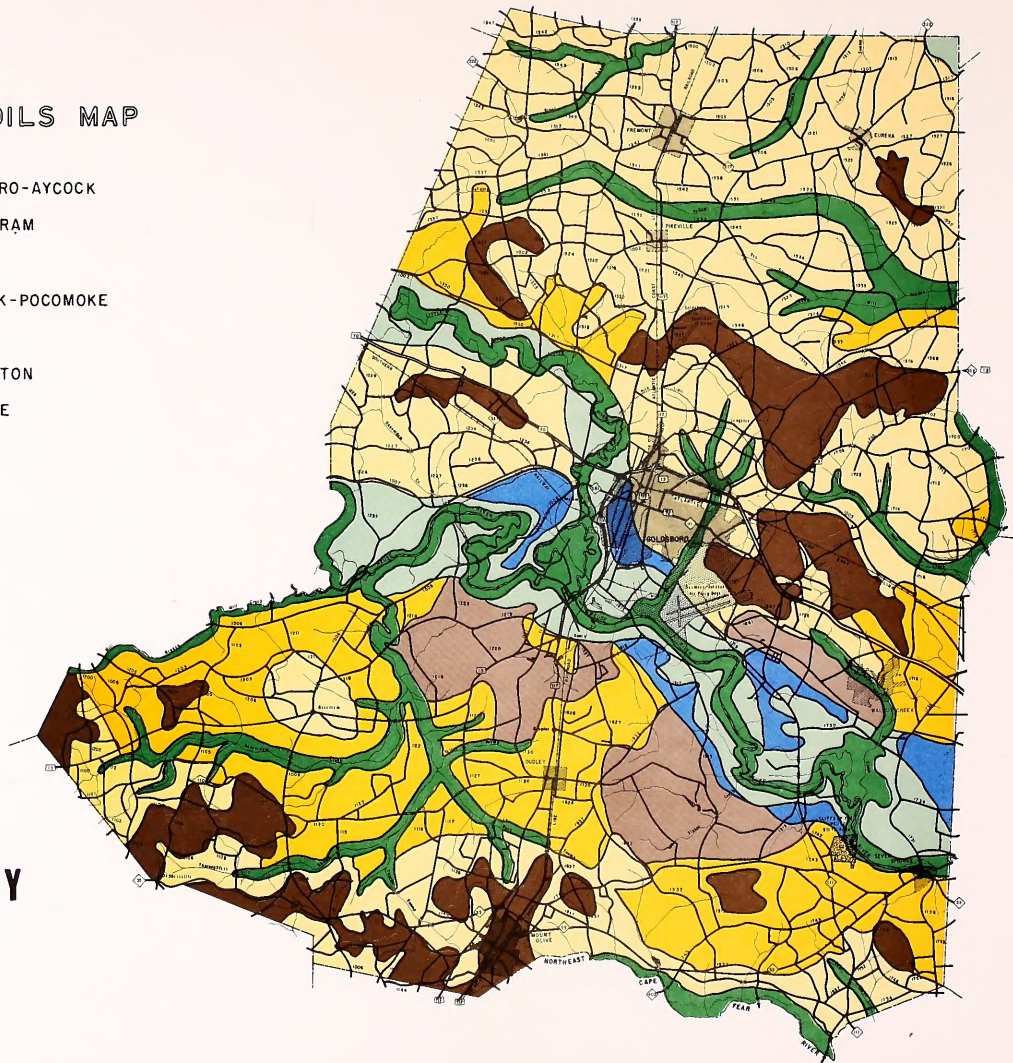
^{4/} Fair to good if flooding is controlled.

GENERALIZED SOILS MAP

SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

- NORFOLK - GOLDSBORO - AYCOCK
- KENANSVILLE - WAGRAM
- TROUP - LAKELAND
- RAINS - PASQUOTANK - POCOMOKE
- WICKHAM - JOHNS
- WEHADKEE - JOHNSTON
- LUMBEE - POCOMOKE

MAP I



WAYNE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE IN MILES

MAP UPDATE: JULY 1976



Each soil association consists of two or three major kinds of soil which make up a high percentage of its area. The remainder of the area may include several kinds of soil. A few of the kinds of soil in an association may occur in another, but they will be in a different pattern. Within an association soils differ in slope and drainage and in other characteristics that may affect management.

In Wayne County these seven soil associations have been grouped from the 1974 Soil Survey. Map 1 is a general soil map showing these associations. This type of map makes possible a quick look at the soils of a whole county by grouping the kinds of soils into a pattern for comparing the soil resources in different parts of the county, for locating large tracts of land suitable for certain kind of farming, for locating areas with a high percentage of soils suitable for industrial sites, urban development, and recreational sites, and for getting a general idea of the soils in the county. These seven soil associations are discussed below.

Soil Associations of Wayne County

(1) Norfolk-Goldsboro-Aycock Association

This deep, well to moderately well drained fine loamy soil of the Norfolk-Goldsboro-Aycock association makes up about 40 percent of the total land in Wayne County or about 142,000 acres. It is located mainly north of the Neuse River with some scattered patches along the southern border of the county.

Norfolk soils, comprising about 35 percent of this association, are well drained.

Goldsboro soils, which are moderately well drained, comprise about 20 percent of this association.

Aycock soils, comprising about 10 percent of this association, are well drained.

Minor soils making up the remainder of this association include Lynchburg, Rains, Nahunta, Othello and others.

About 75 percent of the land in this association is cultivated. The suitability for both agriculture and forestry is rated as good. The nearly level soils are prized for row crops, such as tobacco, corn, soybeans, cotton and small grain. The loblolly pine is the chief woodland species suited for the soils of this association.

Slope range for the soils of Norfolk-Goldsboro-Aycock Association is from 0 to 4 percent - a range generally well suited for urban development. According to Table 2, the limitations for all urban development are rated as slight. Moderate limitations would be caused by the relatively high water table of the Goldsboro soils. Most of the soils in this association are in capability Classes I and II.

(2) Kenansville-Wagram Association

The Kenansville-Wagram Association is composed of deep, well drained soils with thick sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. It makes up approximately 20 percent of the total land in Wayne County or about 71,000 acres. The majority of this association occurs south of the Neuse River, with a few scattered areas north of the river in Johnston, Green and Lenoir County lines. The location of this association can be seen on Map 1.

Kenansville soils comprise about 40 percent of this association.

Wagram soils make up about 25 percent of this association.

Minor soils making up the remainder of this association include Dragston, Fallsington, Lynchburg, Rains, Pocomoke and others.

About 65 percent of the land in this association is in cultivation. Table 2 shows that the soil suitability for agriculture and forestry is rated only fair to good. Most of the cultivated land is used for row crops, which include tobacco

soybeans, corn, cotton and small grain. Loblolly and longleaf pines are the chief woodland species best suited for this soil association.

Dwellings with public sewer systems have slight limitations, while dwellings with septic tank filter fields have slight to moderate limitations because of the low filtering action of the soil. Limitations for basement construction, camp sites, and picnic areas are slight but moderate for intensively used play areas because of trafficability (traffic supporting capacity). The limitations for light industries and roads and streets are slight.

Kenansville and Wagram have a moderate problem of low natural fertility and a low water holding capacity, thus requiring careful management in order to make the land productive. These soils are particularly well suited for recreational uses, such as camping and hiking. Under intensive traffic, the sandy surface becomes somewhat loose and trafficability is a moderate problem. Also, there are moderate problems caused by wind erosion in large fields. The slope range of this association, 0 to 4 percent, should not hamper urban development. The soils of this association are incapability Class II.

(3) Troup-Lakeland Association

The Troup-Lakeland Association is composed of deep, well to excessively drained sandy soils which make up approximately 7 percent of the entire county, or 24,800 acres. All of the soils of this association, as shown on Map 1, are found near the Neuse River.

Troup soil comprises about 30 percent of this association.

Lakeland soil, which is a deep sand, makes up about 30 percent of this association.

Minor soils making up the remainder of this association include Kenansville, Wagram, Leon, and Bibb.

Only 25 percent of the land in this association is cleared and much of the cleared acreage is idle because, generally, crop yields are low. According to Table 2, the suitability of the soils in this association for agriculture and forestry is rated good to fair. The chief crops grown in these soils are corn, soybeans, small grain and coastal Bermuda hay. The chief woodland species are turkey oak, the loblolly and longleaf pines.

As one may determine from Table 2, the limitations for urban development are generally slight. Swellings with septic tank filter fields have moderate limitation because the soil has a low filtering action. Limitations for camp sites and picnic areas are moderate, but intensively used play areas have severe limitations because of trafficability. Limitations for light industries are slight, but limitations for roads and streets are rated slight to moderate because of low traffic supporting capacity.

Lakeland and Troup soils have a severe problem of low natural fertility and a low water holding capacity. In large fields, the surface sand is subject to wind erosion. Native vegetation is too sparse and the water supply is too low to provide a suitable habitat for wildlife. Under intensive traffic, the surface sand becomes loose and trafficability is a severe problem. Therefore, the best use for the land in this association is for picnic, recreation, and camping areas.

The slope range of this association is 0 to 6 percent and should not hinder urban development. These soils are in Capability Classes III and IV.

(4) Rains-Pasquotank-Pocomoke Association

The Rains-Pasquotank-Pocomoke Association is comprised of deep, poorly to very poorly drained loamy soils. It makes up approximately 10 percent of the land in Wayne County, or 35,500 acres. It is located in small, scattered patches along the southern border and north of the Neuse River in larger patches.

Rains soil makes up about 45 percent of this association. It is poorly drained.

Pasquotank soil comprises about 15 percent of this association. It is poorly drained.

Pocomoke soil makes up about 15 percent of this association, located mostly in oval-shaped depressions. Pocomoke soil is very poorly drained.

Minor soils making up the remainder of this association include Lynchburg, Barclay, Dragston, Fallsington, Nahunta, and Othello.

According to Table 2, the soils in the Rains-Pasquotank-Pocomoke Association are rated only fair to good for agriculture and good for forestry. About 65 percent of this association is in woodland, with loblolly pine the chief woodland species. Most of the other 35 percent is cultivated for corn and soybeans. A small amount is used for pasture.

The limitations for all areas of urban development are rated as severe by Table 2. These soils have a severe problem of wetness and therefore, they are best suited for forestry. The slope is from 0 to 2 percent or nearly level, which causes drainage problems and thus a high water table.

Land Capability Class for these soils is Class III.

(5) Wickham-Johns Association

The Wickham-Johns Association is comprised of deep, somewhat poorly to well drained fine loamy terrace soils, which makes up about 10 percent or 35,500 acres of Wayne County. It is located in a band which surrounds the Neuse and Little Rivers and transversing the county from west to east.

Wickham soils which comprise about 25 percent of this association, are well drained.

Johns soils, which make up about 25 percent of this association, are somewhat poorly drained.

Minor soils making up the remainder of this association include Lumbee, Kalmia, Dragston, Fallsington and Bibb. Generally, these are poorly drained soils.

The well drained Wickham soils are well suited to both agriculture and forestry. The somewhat poorly drained Johns soils are only fairly suited to agriculture and well suited for forestry. About 50 percent of the land in this association is cultivated. While most of the cultivated land is used for row crops such as corn, soybeans and tobacco, small grain and pasture uses are important. The loblolly pine is the most important woodland species, but there is a rather large mixture of tree types.

As Table 2 shows, the soils in the Wickham-Johns Association are subject to occasional floods and therefore, limitations for industrial sites, recreation areas and other urban uses are rated as severe. The slope of the soils in this association is from 0 to 4 percent and the Capability Classes are I, II, and IV.

(6) Wehadkee-Johnston-Chewacla Association

The Wehadkee-Johnston-Chewacla Association is comprised of deep, very poorly to somewhat poorly drained loamy soils located in the first bottoms. It makes up approximately 8 percent of all the land in Wayne County or 28,400 acres. Looking at Map 1, it is located on either side of the larger streams and occupies the lowest part of the floodplain.

Wehadkee soil makes up about 25 percent of this association and it is poorly drained.

Johnston soil which also comprises about 25 percent of this association, is very poorly drained.

Chewacla soil also makes up about 25 percent of this association and it is somewhat poorly drained.

Minor soils which make up the remainder of this association includes Bibb, which is generally found in small drainage-ways.

Table 2 rates the soils of this association poor for agriculture and good to fair for forestry. These are poorly suited for agriculture, except where flooding is controlled. Cultivated areas are used for corn, soybeans and pasture. Only 10 percent or less of the land is now used for agriculture. Most of this association is wooded.

Hardwoods are the predominate woodland species, with loblolly pines dominant in only a few places.

These soils have severe limitations for all phases of urban development because they are flooded frequently for short durations and the slope is only 0 to 2 percent, causing a high water table. Land Capability Classes for these soils are III and IV.

(7) Lumbee-Pocomoke Association

The Lumbee-Pocomoke Association is composed of deep, poorly to very poorly drained, loamy terrace soils. It makes up about five percent or 17,700 acres of land in Wayne County. Map 1 shows that these soils are located near the Neuse and Little Rivers.

The Lumbee soils, which comprises about 25 percent of this association, is very poorly drained.

The Pocomoke soil, which also makes up about 25 percent of this association, is very poorly drained soil.

Minor soils which make up the remainder of this association include Johns, Fallsington, Dragston, and Coxville.

Table 2 rates the soil suitability of this association fair to good for agriculture, and rates it good for forestry. Ninety percent of the land in this association is in woodland, which consists of about equal quantities of hardwoods and pines (chiefly loblolly). The remaining 10 percent of the land is used for pasture and for corn and soybeans.

Because the soils in this association are subject to occasional flooding and a high water table, all urban uses have severe limitations. These soils are low, with only a slope range of 0 to 2 percent, thus causing a severe problem of wetness. These soils are in Capability Classes III and IV.

NATURAL DRAINAGE

Neuse River Basin

Wayne County is almost entirely located within the Neuse River Basin. Within the confines of the basin boundaries all surface water is eventually drained, directly or indirectly, into the Neuse River, and finally into the Atlantic Ocean. A very small portion of the county along the southern boundary is within the Cape Fear River Basin.

The Neuse River is formed by the confluence of the Eno and Flat Rivers in Durham County. The basin is oblong in shape - approximately 180 miles long with a maximum width of 46 miles. Located in both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, the floodplain in the Piedmont area is relatively narrow and flood damages are generally light. From the vicinity of Smithfield to the Coast, the floodplain is broad and flat, and is thus subject to significant flood damages.

The city of Goldsboro, Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, and the State's Cherry Hospital complex are subject to the greatest flood damages in the basin.

While there is an abundance of water in the Neuse River Basin, a growing population, increasing per capita consumption, industrial expansion, and the widespread use of irrigation equipment has caused an upsurge in the use of water. Therefore, it is imperative that this resource be developed and conserved if it is to continue to meet the present and future needs of the basin. It is for this reason that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers made a detailed study of the needs of the basin and recommended what actions would be necessary for future growth.⁹

This study was given to Congress in March of 1965. It said in part: "The District Engineer finds that there is an immediate and urgent need for improvements to provide flood protection, water supply, water-quality control, and recreation in the Neuse River Basin . . . He recommends a general plan of improvement and propos

⁹

Neuse River Basin, North Carolina, Letter from the Secretary of the Army, May, 19

the construction of reservoirs as needed on the Neuse River and its principal tributaries, and complementary conservation programs by other Federal and State agencies. He proposes as the first step of development the construction of an earth and concrete dam on the Neuse River near the village of Falls in Wake CountyHe estimates that the Falls project would prevent 37 percent of the average annual flood damages in the Neuse River Basin" ¹⁰

Twelve other reservoirs were included in the general plan, but none was recommended for construction at the time. These reservoirs should be located as follows: 4 were in Johnston County, 6 in Wilson County, and 2 in the Durham County. None was recommended for Wayne, but the addition of any reservoir on the Neuse River will benefit the land below the reservoir.

Watersheds

Small watershed projects are an effective means to deal with land use and water problems for both rural and urban communities. "Simply stated, a watershed . . . is an area of land from which a stream gets its supply of water". ¹¹ The primary purpose of a water shed project is to halt soil erosion, stop destructive floods, improve drain ge of agricultural land, supply water for cities and towns, and enhance wildlife and recreation areas. It is planned and carried out by all three levels of government, including the local people within the project area.

Either the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, or the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture has the primary responsibility for assisting the local people develop watershed programs. Any local organization legally authorized under state laws may request federal aid. When the Corps of Engineers or the Soil Conservation Service is asked for assistance, it first makes a preliminary investigation at its expense. If the project seems to be feasible, then a complete and detailed investigation is made. If this investigation shows the engineering

¹⁰Ibid., page 11.

¹¹Know Your Watersheds, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service #232, 1957.

feasibility and economic justification of such a project, the Corps of Engineers or the Soil Conservation Service will adopt it. Generally, the Soil Conservation Service handles the smaller projects. Either agency requires that a legally authorized sponsor provide the machinery for purchasing rights-of-way and for maintenance and operation of the project after completion. The local agency must also be authorized to levy an assessment to pay its share of the cost.

There are ten watershed projects either proposed or underway in Wayne County as shown by Map. One project is almost complete, several are in the study state, and some may never be feasible. They are as follows:

Bear Creek

The Bear Creek Watershed Project, was completed in 1968. The local people were assisted by the Soil Conservation Service and the project includes 38,650 acre of land in three counties - 54 percent in Wayne, 15 percent in Greene, and 31 percent in Lenoir. The project includes 19.7 miles of channel improvement and nine flood-retarding structures, six of which are in Wayne County.

Table 3 shows the benefits that the land should derive from the project.

TABLE 3

**BEAR CREEK WATERSHED
IMPROVEMENT BENEFITS***

	<u>Present Condition</u>	<u>After Project</u>	<u>Percent Reduction</u>
Frequency of Flooding (Average No. of times per year)	1.8	0.8	55.6
Average Annual Area Flooded (Acres)	2,875	1,170	59.3
Average Annual Area Damaged By Sediment (Acres)	286	63	78.0
Average Annual Rate of Swamping (Acres)	10	3	70.0

*Source: Bear Creek Watershed Work Plan, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Black Creek

The Black Creek Project located in the northern part of the county, includes 79,517 acres, of which 31,098 are in Wayne County. There has been no action initiated at the local level because flooding would be greatly reduced if the six reservoirs recommended by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for Wilson County were to be constructed. Parts of both Fremont and Eureka are located within the watershed area. This project also includes Aycock and Great Swamps.

Goshen Creek

The Goshen Creek Project, located in the extreme southern part of Wayne and in northern Duplin and Sampson Counties, is only proposed and no action has yet been started. Of the 137,348 acres in the project, only 8,362 acres are within Wayne County. This includes 2,980 acres of agricultural land with flooding problems. Since the majority of the land in this project is in Duplin and Sampson Counties, local action should be started by one of these counties.

Little River

The Little River Project contains 51,377 acres and is located entirely in Wayne County. The Corps of Engineers has made some preliminary studies, but at the present, it is only proposed. A reservoir is now proposed at Baker's Mill in Johnston County which the Corps feels will alleviate much of the flooding along Little River. Rosewood is the only community within the project area. There are 12,750 acres of agricultural land with flood problems. This project is closely tied in with the Neuse River Project, as both are major rivers in the Neuse River Basin.

Nahunta Swamp

A feasibility study by the Corps of Engineers has been completed and deemed feasible. Now it is in the process of making a detailed study of the Nahunta Swamp Project. Three flood retarding structures and reservoirs are proposed. There are 61,646 acres in the total project area and 46,646 of these acres are within Wayne County. This includes 4,980 acres of agricultural land with flooding problems and the communities of Nahunta, Patetown, and Pikeville.

Neuse River

The Neuse River Project encompasses all of the land which is naturally drained directly into the Neuse River. All 52,439 acres are located in Wayne County. This includes 10,500 acres of agricultural land with flooding problems. Seven Springs, part of Goldsboro, and part of Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base are located within this project. To a large extent, improvements made on the Neuse River further upstream will benefit Wayne County and this will develop as the total plan for the Neuse River Basin is developed and put in operation.

Northeast Cape Fear

The Northeast Cape Fear Project, located in the extreme southeastern part of the county, has not yet been designated as feasible. While the whole project contains 134,204 acres, only 23,504 acres are within Wayne County. Therefore, local action will most likely come from outside of Wayne County. Part of Mount Olive is located, with the area and there are 2,350 agricultural acres in Wayne County with flooding problems.

Stoney Creek

The Stoney Creek Watershed Project has been deemed feasible by the Soil Conservation Service from the field examination held in December, 1964. The proposed plans call for four flood-retarding structures for the 17,200 total acres, plus channel improvement and a land treatment program. This includes 2,157 acres of agricultural land with flooding problems, and 250 acres of urban land with flooding problems. Belfast and parts of Goldsboro and Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base are affected.

Interest was stimulated by the recent population growth of the Goldsboro area and by the reactivation of Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base. The local drainage district will maintain all watershed project improvements that will be located within its limits.

Thoroughfare Swamp

A preliminary feasibility study and a detailed investigation completed by the Corps of Engineers has shown that the Thoroughfare Swamp Watershed Project is feasible. Congressional approval to spend the money is now being awaited. The proposed plan calls for only one flood-retarding structure and reservoir.

There are 81,185 total acres in the watershed area, of which 80,462 acres are within Wayne County. This includes 7,800 acres of agricultural land with flooding problems. Dudley, Grantham, and Smith Chapel communities are located in the project area.

Walnut Creek

The Walnut Creek Watershed is only proposed and there appears to be little chance for official action. A private development concern has constructed a dam, creating a 160 acre reservoir, and thus alleviating much of the flooding in the project area below the dam. There are 20,830 acres in the project, all of which are within Wayne County. There are 2,100 acres of agricultural land with flood problems and Elroy is the only community within the area.

Summary

Flooding of both urban and agricultural lands is of utmost concern to the residents of Wayne County. There are several avenues open which could lead to official action to retard flooding.

First and foremost should be the encouragement of congressional approval of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' general plan for the Neuse River Basin.

Secondly, channel improvement of certain areas by the local citizens directly affected may help reduce flooding.

Thirdly, adoption of floodplain zoning would prohibit certain land uses in the floodplain and thereby reduce damages.

Fourth, promotion and encouragement of the local watershed projects will have a great effect on reducing flooding in the small watersheds.

WATER RESOURCES

Annual rainfall in Wayne County is 49.61 inches. This is normally sufficient to supply the needs of the county during the entire year. Part of the water seeps into the ground forming our ground water supply and part of it drains into our rivers, streams, and creeks, forming our surface water supply. Since water is one of our most needed and basic natural resources, its quality and quantity will have a profound effect on future urban development of Wayne County. Thus the following sections are necessary to provide a basis for the overall development plan.

Ground Water

"The natural and continuous circulation of water between the atmosphere and the earth is called the 'hydrologic cycle'. Water in the form of rain or snow falls upon the surface of the earth. Part drains off directly into streams or lakes and part of the water is evaporated or is transpired by plants. In the Goldsboro area, a significant part of the precipitation infiltrates the soil cover into underlying rocks and reaches the zone of saturation. The water in the zone of saturation is called 'ground water'. " ¹²

It is estimated that 95 percent of this nation's fresh water supplies are found underground. Yet, less than 20 percent of the water used in 1964 in North Carolina came from ground water sources. Increasing surface water coupled with periodic droughts has made the state become more aware of the need to use the abundant ground water supplies. ¹³

¹² Geology and Ground Water in the Goldsboro Area, North Carolina, Richard D. Pusey, 1960, Department of Water Resources, p. 18.

¹³ Harry Peek, Chief, Division of Ground Water, N. C. Department of Water Resources.

In the area south of the Neuse River, water is supplied by shallow wells from the surface sand native to the area. Rarely do these wells supply more water than 10 gallons per minute (GPM). For industrial and large municipal water supplies deep wells can generally supply up to 500 GPM. The water in this area is normally soft, but does often contain objectionable amounts of iron and is often corrosive to metals.

In the northern part of the county shallow wells, up to 60 feet deep, obtain water from the Yorktown formation, but they rarely yield more than 25 GPM. Deep wells often exceed 100 GPM in this area and the water usually has a low iron content, but often is moderately hard. Generally though, it is well suited for domestic consumption.

Shallow wells in the Castle Hayne limestone formation located in the center of the county near Genoa yield less than 10 GPM normally. A deep well tested in the vicinity of the fairgrounds in Wayne County produced 150 GPM and was low in iron content.

Domestic wells in the Black Creek formation furnish water to some southern parts of the county, with a yield less than 25 GPM generally. These wells are less than 150 feet in depth. This water is generally corrosive and may contain a high iron content.

The Tuscaloosa formation covers most of the county. In the southeastern portion of the county yields of considerable quality can be obtained sufficient for municipal, industrial, and domestic purposes. Moderate quantities of water can be obtained from the slate formation, generally depending on depth.

Except for Goldsboro, all municipal, domestic and industrial water supplies in Wayne County are obtained from wells.

Surface Water

As is true through most of the United States, the quantity of untreated surface water in Wayne County far exceeds the demand. While surface water in Wayne County is very plentiful, much of this surface water is polluted. Since 1967, however, the Environmental Protection Agency has made long strides in cleaning up the nation's surface water resources.

The Neuse and Little Rivers are by far the largest sources of surface water in the county. The Northeast Cape Fear River flows along the southern boundary of the county.

Neuse River

The Neuse River is by far the largest single source of water in Wayne County. It enters the county from the west and weaves like a snake eastward until it meets the Little River near Goldsboro. From here it turns southeastward and meanders until it skirts the edge of Seven Springs and flows on into Lenoir County.

The Neuse River, rising in Durham County, has drained approximately 2,400 square miles by the time it reaches Goldsboro. Thus, stream flow, recorded at Goldsboro, is very high. For the period 1930-1965, the minimum flow recorded was 51,840,000 gallons per day. The average recorded flow is 1,674,432,000 gallons per day. Even during prolonged periods of drought, the Neuse River should supply sufficient quantities of water to meet present and future needs.

It should be noted that the quality of water has improved since Raleigh, Smithfield, and Goldsboro have ceased dumping raw sewage in the Neuse River. Recently, Goldsboro completed a project which would use the Neuse as an auxiliary water supply.

Little River

The Little River, which rises in eastern Wake County, enters western Wayne County just north of U. S. Highway 70. From here it meanders in a southeastern direction until it is just northwest of Goldsboro, where it turns southward until it joins the Neuse River just west of Goldsboro.

At the gauging station located near Princeton, the lowest recorded water flow for the 1930-1965 period was 648,000 gallons daily. This is well below the average daily flow of 169,171,200 gallons. The quantity of surface water supplied by both the Little and Neuse Rivers should be sufficient to meet any future demands, provided that the supply is not diminished by a prolonged drought or diverted.

Pollution of the Little River is negligible. The City of Goldsboro and Cherry Hospital fulfill their water needs from the Little River because of its stream classification.

Northeast Cape Fear River

The Northeast Cape Fear River rises in southern Wayne County near Mount Olive. Located within the Cape Fear River Basin, it forms about half the county's southern boundary.

At the gauging station at Chinquapin in Duplin County, the minimum water flow of the Northeast Cape Fear River recorded between 1940 and 1965 was 3,434,400 gallons daily. The average daily flow recorded has been 397,872,000 gallons. This reading is some 30 to 40 miles downstream and does not accurately reflect the amount of water available for use in Wayne County.

In addition to the three rivers mentioned above Wayne County possesses numerous creeks and swamps. The principal ones are Aycock Swamp, Bear Creek, Beaver Dam Creek, Falling Creek, Great Swamp, Nahunta Swamp, Sleepy Creek, The Slough, Stoney Creek, Thoroughfare Swamp, and Walnut Creek.

Stream Classification

The classification assigned to the various waters throughout North Carolina refer to those established by the State Stream Sanitation Committee. These classifications are based upon the existing "best usage" of the various waters as determined through studies made in public hearings held for each particular area. The classifications for fresh water found in Wayne County are as follows:

- Class A-II Suitable as a source of water for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes after approved treatment equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, and other usage requiring waters of lower quality.
- Class B Suitable for outdoor bathing and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.
- Class C Suitable for fishing and fish propagation, and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.
- Class D Suitable for agriculture and for industrial cooling and process water after treatment by user as may be required under each particular circumstance.

The Neuse River, from its entry into Wayne County from Johnston County to the point where it meets the Little River, is classified A-II, which means it is satisfactory for consumption after proper treatment. From this point on into Lenoir County the Neuse River is classified as C - suitable for fishing or uses of lower order.

The Little River is classified as A-II from its source in Wake County until it reaches the point from which Cherry Hospital takes its water supply. From this point on, until it merges with the Neuse, it has a C classification. This C classification is merely because no higher use is made of this section of the Little River.

The Northeast Cape Fear River, which rises in southern Wayne County, has a C classification from its mouth until it leaves Wayne County. Domestic sewage from Mount Olive and industrial waste from the Mount Olive Pickle Company are dumped into this river.

Summary

The quantity of surface water suitable for human consumption in Wayne County is much greater than the present demand. This fact, coupled with the increased use of abundant ground water resources, makes it possible for Wayne County to boast of a plentiful and potable water supply.

Even though there is more ground water in the county than surface water, ground water supplies cannot be depended upon to yield very large amounts in short periods of time, and therefore, very large concentrated uses require a surface water supply. The conservation of the surface water resource can best be accomplished through the development of water storage reservoirs. The only limitation to the surface water supply is the amount that can be treated and the cost of treatment.

Surface water of lower quality for water sports, such as fishing, and swimming, is also very plentiful and should be very conducive to industrial prospects interested in relocating into the county.

Population Trends

Wayne County grew steadily between 1940 and 1970. Wayne County's population of 58,328 in 1940 had grown to 85,408 by 1970. This was a numerical increase of 27,080 persons or a 46 percent increase in 30 years. The decade of 1940-50 showed a modest increase of 10.2 percent. This modest increase can be attributed to the closing of Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base in 1946. Opened in 1943, this installation had a tremendous impact on the population growth in Wayne County until it was inactivated in 1946. The "War baby" boom was responsible for much of the 10.2 percent population increase for that period.

The largest rate of growth for the county in the thirty year period occurred during the decade 1950-60. During this decade the county had a numerical increase of 17,792 persons or a 27.7 percent increase. This compares favorably with North Carolina which had a growth rate of 12.2 percent increase during this period. The reactivation of Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base in 1956 was the major reason for the large increase in the county.

The smallest increase occurred between 1960 and 1970, when the county grew by 3349 persons or 4.1 percent

Wayne County is a part of Region "P" Council of Governments which also includes the counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow and Pamlico. The region as a whole increased from 245,979 in 1940 to 410,123 in 1970. This was a 66.7 percent increase. During this same 30 year period the State of North Carolina's population increased by 97.6 percent-- from 2,571,623 to 5,082,059. Thus the state grew at a faster rate than Region "P".

In 1960, the population of Region "P" accounted for 8.51 percent of the state's population. This had decreased to 8.07 percent in 1970. Thus, it is apparent that the population of the state is growing at a much faster rate than Region "P".

Table 4 further reflects a decrease and stabilizing effect in the region. Duplin, Greene, Jones, Lenoir and Pamlico counties had decreases in population changes during the past decade, 1960-70. Craven, Onslow and Wayne counties reflect the regional growth due largely to the operation of three large military installations.

It is difficult to assign trends to units as small as counties and towns just by the examination of demographic figures. One or two factors may affect the growth indicators of a small area and completely defy efforts at projection. For instance, the growth of Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base has almost solely accounted directly and indirectly for Jacksonville and Onslow County's growth increase of 475 percent from 1940 to 1970. At the same time, the agrarian nature of Greene County has helped cause the county's population to drop by 19.3 percent in the same period. Four of the six incorporated towns in Coastal Carteret County have experienced tremendous growth rates whereas some urban centers like New Bern, Kinston, and Goldsboro show population decreases over the past decade. Two factors account for this

apparent reduction of urban center populations; one, the movement of the people from the cities to the unincorporated fringe areas, and two, the willingness to commute reasonable distances for employment or for services.¹⁴

¹⁴ Population and Socioeconomic Base Study
Neuse River Council of Government, Regional Planning Division, August 1975.

TABLE 4

TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTY - REGION P
1940 TO 1970*

REGION P	1940	1950	PERCENT CHANGE	1960	PERCENT CHANGE	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
Carteret	18284	23059	+ 26.1	30940	+ 34.2	31603	+ 2.1
Craven	31298	48823	+ 56.0	58773	+ 20.4	62554	+ 6.4
Duplin	39739	41074	+ 3.4	40270	- 2.0	38015	- 5.6
Greene	18548	18024	- 2.8	16741	- 7.1	14967	- 10.6
Jones	10926	11004	+ 0.7	11005	0	9779	- 11.1
Lenoir	41211	45953	+ 11.5	55276	+ 20.3	55204	- .1
Onslow	17939	42047	+134.4	82706	+ 96.7	103126	+ 24.7
Pamlico	9706	9993	+ 3.0	9850	- 1.4	9467	- 3.9
Wayne	58328	64267	+ 10.2	82059	+ 27.7	85408	+ 4.1
STATE	3571623	4061929	+ 13.7	4556155	+ 12.2	5082059	- 11.5

Source: North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, N.C.S.U at Raleigh. Social and Economic Indicators for Planning, Population, Circular 603 a. August 1975.

Township Population

Wayne County is divided into twelve townships. Sixty-seven (67) percent of the population in 1960 lived in the Brogden, Goldsboro and New Hope townships. Historically these three townships have contained the majority of the county's population. 1970 census data indicates that the trend remains basically the same as in 1960, sixty-eight (68) percent resided there in 1970. It can be reasonably assumed that this trend will follow through until the 1980 census count, considering no drastic population shifts occur. As might be expected, these are the townships which contain the cities of Goldsboro and Mount Olive, where the economic opportunities are greatest. The remaining townships, with the exception of Stony Creek which has experienced growth due to its (suburban) fringe location to Goldsboro, have experienced periods of small growth and decline, as shown by Table 5.

A closer look at the population reveals that the large rural townships have been losing population since 1940. This follows a general trend towards fewer and larger farms, more automation of farming procedures, and a general lack of employment opportunities. Grantham, Great Swamp, Nahunta, and Pikeville townships have all lost population since 1940. Indian Springs and Saulston townships lost population from 1960-70, but before then, each had experienced periods of growth. Fork, New Hope and Stony Creek townships lost population between 1940 and 1950, but each had population gains between 1950 and 1960. During this decade Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base was re-activated and was the major contributor to an increase of 271 percent in the New Hope township where 1500 new housing units were constructed by the Air Force. Population increase in the Fork township for the decade 1950-60 can be attributed to Cherry Hospital and O'Berry Center. The major factor for population increase in Stony Creek township over the last two decades (1950-70) was the influence of Goldsboro and its attraction for people to live in close proximity to their work.

Brogden Township which contains the City of Mount Olive did experience a tremendous growth rate during the decade from 1960 to 1970. During this period a 31.0 percent increase occurred in the population. As previously stated, new economic opportunities coupled with peoples desire to live closer to their work created much of this gain.

As evidence of population changes caused by employment and economic opportunities, the Goldsboro Township contained 7,946 people in 1900. This was 25.3 percent of the county's total population. This proportion has increased each decade through 1950, when it contained 25,922 people or 40.3 percent of the total population, most of which lived in the City of Goldsboro. Between 1950 and 1960, although the population increased to 32,443, there was a slight decrease to 39.5 percent of the total county population. The decade from 1960 to 1970 saw still a further reduction of the Goldsboro Township population. The township population decreased to 29,822 or a loss of 2621 residents. This reduction dropped the township to 34.91 percent of the total county population (Table 6). This was caused primarily by the "urban to suburban" movement and secondly because the corporate limits of Goldsboro were extended outside of the township boundaries. This extension accounted for the population change in New Hope (+24.5) and Stony Creek (+60.0%) for the 1970 census count.

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TABLE 5

POPULATION TRENDS BY TOWNSHIPS
1940-1970

WAYNE COUNTY

	1940	1950	PERCENT CHANGE	1960	PERCENT CHANGE	1970	PERCENT CHANGE
BROGDEN TWP	7,880	8,853	+12.3	10,250	+15.8	13,442	+31.0
Dudley Town	152	133		158		199	
Mt. Olive Town	2,929	3,732		4,644		4,872	
BUCK SWAMP TWP	2,039	2,180	+ 6.9	2,079	- 4.6	2,034	- 2.0
Pikeville Town	-	292		306		320	
FORK TWP	5,648	5,104	- 9.6	6,563	+28.6	6,578	+ 0.2
GOLDSBORO TWP	20,522	25,922	+26.3	32,443	+25.2	29,822	- 8.0
Goldsboro City	17,274	21,454		27,691		25,629	
S. Goldsboro (u)	-	-	-	-	-	2,094	
GRANTHAM TWP	3,772	3,648	- 3.3	3,378	- 7.4	2,872	-15.0
GREAT SWAMP TWP	1,942	1,909	- 1.7	1,592	-16.6	1,286	-19.0
INDIAN SPRINGS TWP	2,667	2,690	+ 0.9	2,625	- 2.4	2,242	-14.6
Seven Springs	170	197		207		188	
NAHUNTA TWP	4,774	4,739	- 0.01	4,509	- 4.9	3,944	-12.5
Eureka	194	192		246		263	
Fremont	1,264	1,395		1,609		1,596	
NEW HOPE TWP	3,413	3,245	- 4.9	12,039	+271.0	14,994	+24.5
Goldsboro City	-	-		1,182		1,163	
PIKEVILLE TWP	1,759	1,412	-19.7	1,243	-12.0	1,170	- 6.0
Pikeville	425	172		219		260	
SAULSTON TWP	1,366	2,159	+58.1	2,111	- 2.2	1,858	-12.0
STONY CREEK TWP	2,576	2,406	- 6.6	3,227	+34.1	5,166	+60.0
Goldsboro City	-	-		-		18	
Seymour Johnson (u)	-	-		-		8,172	

TABLE 6

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGE
BY TOWNSHIPS
1960-1970

TOWNSHIP	1970 POPULATION	PERCENT OF POPULATION	1960 POPULATION	PERCENT OF POPULATION
Brogden	13,442	15.73	10,250	12.49
Buck Swamp	2,034	2.38	2,079	2.53
Fork	6,578	7.70	6,563	7.99
Goldsboro	29,822	34.91	32,443	39.53
Grantham	2,872	3.36	3,378	4.11
Great Swamp	1,286	1.50	1,592	1.94
Indian Springs	2,242	1.62	2,625	3.19
Nahunta	3,944	4.61	4,509	5.49
New Hope	14,994	17.55	12,039	14.67
Pikeville	1,170	1.36	1,243	1.51
Saulston	1,858	2.17	2,111	2.57
Stony Creek	5,166	6.04	3,227	3.93
Wayne County	85,408	100%	82,059	100%

Population Characteristics

Demographical characteristics are important indicators of the type of development that has occurred in the past and will occur in the future. In order to get a better idea of the makeup or composition of Wayne County's population, such characteristics as age, sex, race, education and income will be analyzed. Population characteristics will have a direct bearing on the future needs for public and private facilities.

Age Distribution

Knowledge of the distribution of the population by age and sex provides industrial and county officials with needed information to supply prospective industries interested in the available labor supply. This information can also help determine the needs for schools, recreation areas and other community facilities.

A useful gauge of the population is median age. Median age is defined as the age at which one-half of the population is younger, and one-half is older. Wayne County's median age was 25.3 years in 1950, but dropped to 24.3 in 1960. In 1960, North Carolina had a median age of 25.5 years. The decade from 1960-1970 saw an increase in the median age for both Wayne County and the state. The State increased to 26.5 years while Wayne County was 24.7 years. The trends indicate that the population of both county and state are becoming older. The rise in median age is caused, in large measure, to the decline of residents under eighteen years of age and the increase of residents over 65 years of age. The smaller number of residents under 18 can possibly be attributed to the decline in family size. The number of residents over 65 can be attributed to improvements in medical technology that have extended the life span of most Americans. Other reasons for this change in age distribution are the out-migration of young people over eighteen to the urban centers and the return of retirees to rural areas where living is cheaper. Table 7 gives a general outlook of Wayne's population distribution by townships for 1970. Notice the 22.2 median age for New Hope township. The location of Seymour Johnson in this township is the contributing factor to the low median age. For township's median age is 30.6 years.

TABLE 7
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: WAYNE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS
1970

POPULATION									
TOWNSHIP	TOTAL	SEX		RACE			AGE		
		MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	MEDIAN AGE	% UNDER 18	% 65 AND OVER
Brogden	13,442	6,470	6,972	9,021	4,386	35	24.0	39.8	7.0
Buck Swamp	2,034	970	1,064	1,459	572	3	26.3	37.2	8.1
Fork	6,578	3,595	2,983	4,340	2,196	42	30.6	27.7	8.1
Goldsboro	29,822	13,743	16,079	15,337	14,416	69	25.0	37.8	8.2
Grantham	2,872	1,425	1,447	2,291	581	-	28.4	36.5	9.2
Great Swamp	1,286	650	636	815	471	-	28.5	37.6	9.0
Indian Springs	2,242	1,109	1,133	1,732	505	5	25.4	35.8	6.9
Nahunta	3,944	1,858	2,086	2,078	1,864	2	27.1	38.1	10.4
New Hope	14,994	8,423	6,571	13,144	1,751	99	22.2	39.9	1.7
Pikeville	1,170	572	598	856	314	-	27.6	35.4	8.7
Saulston	1,858	925	933	1,179	676	3	26.4	36.8	5.8
Stony Creek	5,166	2,492	2,674	4,542	618	6	26.3	35.7	6.0
TOTALS	85,408	42,232	43,176	56,794	28,350	264	24.7	36.53	7.43

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Age and Sex

Table 8 gives the age distribution for the censal years, 1950, 1960, 1970 for Wayne County. From this table one may determine that the population under 20 years of age generally accounted for approximately forty to forty-four percent of the total population during that 30 year span. In 1970 forty-one percent of the total county population are under 20 years of age. This can mean an increase in services for this age group in the future. This also indicates a steady flow of people into the labor force with a demand for more employment and economic opportunities.

Further analysis of Table 8 revealed that a significant change occurred in the age group 0-5 during the decade 1960-70. During this period a reduction in the 0-5 population accounted for a thirty percent (30%) loss in population, or 3209 persons. The decade from 1950 to 1960 realized an increase in the 0-5 population group of thirty-two percent (32%) or 2570 more people.

However the decade from 1960 to 1970 was a period of time that drastic national changes occurred. The Vietnam crisis, and the Civil Rights movement reflected on the birth rates for Wayne County, the State and the Nation from 1960-70. Therefore, the thirty-two (32) percent loss in the 0-5 population group for the county resulted in an increase in the median age for the 1970 census.

The age group from 20-44 accounted for 29,694 persons or 34.7 percent of the total county population in 1970. The age group from 45 to 64 years accounted for 17.4 percent of the total population in 1970. These two age groups in Wayne County have historically accounted for half of the population and constitute the bulk of the labor force.

The number of people 65 years of age and older is increasing. In 1950 there were 3,406 people 65 and older, or 5.3 percent of the total population. This had increased by 1500 persons by 1960 to 4,699 or 5.7 percent of the total. By 1970, 5815 or 6.8 percent of the total population are in this age group. In comparison, the 1970 figure for the State for people 65 and over is 8.1 percent. As previously mentioned, medical technology have extended the life spans of older people. It should be also noted that generally the rural inhabitants have longer life spans and there is a large rural population in Wayne County. An increase in the elderly population group usually is accompanied by an increase in demand for medical services and specialized care facilities.

In 1970, the median age for males was 23.6 percent. For females, the median age was 26.4. This difference can generally be attributed to the known fact that females have a longer life expectancy. There is a sizeable gap between the median age of whites and nonwhites--26.05 percent for white and 22.15 percent for nonwhites. The reason for this difference can generally be attributed to out migration. Many of the adult nonwhite population (20-64 age group) have left Wayne County seeking better employment opportunities, thus lowering the nonwhite median age.

TABLE 8

AGE DISTRIBUTION 1950, 1960, 1970
WAYNE COUNTY

	1950		1960		1970	
under 6	8,032	12.5	10,602	12.9	7,393	8.7
6 - 19	18,605	28.9	25,099	30.6	27,636	32.4
20 - 44	23,990	37.4	28,630	34.9	29,694	34.7
45 - 64	10,234	15.9	13,029	15.9	14,870	17.4
65 +	3,406	5.3	4,699	5.7	5,815	6.8
TOTALS	64,267	100.0	82,059	100.0	85,408	100.0

Table 9 shows distribution by sex. The number of males is 42,232 or 49 percent and the number of females is 43,176 or 51 percent. This fact follows the trend wherein women generally outnumber the male population. However, during the years of the "fifties" as shown in the 1960 data, more males were born than females. This, plus the fact that many of the personnel at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base are single males, caused the males to outnumber the females in the 0 to 29 age groups. Table 9 also reveals that in 1970 in the 20-24 age group, males outnumbered the females by 1,040. Seymour Johnson personnel can generally account for the majority of this age group in Wayne County. The presence of the military installation in the county plays a major role in the total population distribution from decade to decade. For the age group 20-29, the military installation plays a significant role in the distribution. Table 9 gives a regional outlook into the age groupings. Table 10 gives an estimated regional military population.

From age 30 on, females outnumber the males. The longer life span of females is evidenced by the larger number of females in the 65 and older age group.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	10,000	10,000	20,000
5-9	10,000	10,000	20,000
10-14	10,000	10,000	20,000
15-19	10,000	10,000	20,000
20-24	10,000	10,000	20,000
25-29	10,000	10,000	20,000
30-34	10,000	10,000	20,000
35-39	10,000	10,000	20,000
40-44	10,000	10,000	20,000
45-49	10,000	10,000	20,000
50-54	10,000	10,000	20,000
55-59	10,000	10,000	20,000
60-64	10,000	10,000	20,000
65-69	10,000	10,000	20,000
70-74	10,000	10,000	20,000
75-79	10,000	10,000	20,000
80-84	10,000	10,000	20,000
85-89	10,000	10,000	20,000
90-94	10,000	10,000	20,000
95-99	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total	42,232	43,176	85,408

TABLE 9

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
WAYNE COUNTY
1950-1970

Age Group	1950		1960		1970	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
0 - 5	4,074	3,958	5,392	5,210	3,771	3,622
6 - 9	3,545	3,426	4,779	4,756	4,980	4,615
10 - 14	3,184	3,054	4,453	4,289	4,980	4,792
15 - 19	2,669	2,727	3,578	3,244	4,329	4,160
20 - 24	2,346	2,777	3,360	2,866	4,612	3,572
25 - 29	2,603	2,760	3,071	2,913	2,908	2,988
30 - 34	2,320	2,469	2,784	3,021	2,595	2,798
35 - 39	2,2-3	2,410	2,861	2,871	2,654	2,724
40 - 44	1,970	2,072	2,449	2,434	2,301	2,542
45 - 49	1,627	1,697	2,083	2,243	2,292	2,353
50 - 54	1,405	1,474	1,773	1,798	1,824	2,071
55 - 59	1,053	1,142	1,381	1,486	1,609	1,850
60 - 64	877	959	1,024	1,241	1,251	1,620
65 - 69	743	798	852	1,068	965	1,303
70 - 74	434	528	587	786	660	959
75 +	399	504	571	835	721	1,207
TOTAL	31,512	32,755	40,998	41,061	42,232	43,178

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The military population living within Region "P" is as follows;

TABLE 10
ESTIMATED REGIONAL MILITARY POPULATION

January, 1973

	CHERRY POINT MARINE BASE HAVELOCK CRAVEN CO.	CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE BASE JACKSONVILLE ONSLOW CO.	NEW RIVER MARINE BASE JACKSONVILLE ONSLOW CO.	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB GOLDSBORO WAYNE CO.	TOTAL
ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL LIVING ON BASE	6,821	20,160	2,250	3,812	33
ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL LIVING OFF BASE	2,335	7,840	2,750	2,238	15
TOTAL ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL	9,156	28,000	5,000	6,050	48
DEPENDENTS OF ACTIVE DUTY PER- SONNEL LIV- ING OFF BASE	4,069	17,000	8,000	6,029	35
TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL	20,630	56,000	14,500	16,670	107
TOTAL NO. DEPENDENTS	11,474	28,000	9,500	10,628	59

SOURCES: Estimates by Personnel Officers at Seymour-Johnson AFB and New River; Estimates by Assistance Chiefs of Staff at Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point.

Race

The nonwhite population of Wayne County in 1970 represented approximately 34 percent of the total county population and 57,058 or 66 percent were classified as white. North Carolina in 1970 had 3,906,701 residents classified as white or about 70 percent of the total population. 1,175,335 persons or 30 percent were classified as Negro and other races.

Migration

Much of the out-migration occurring in Wayne County and the region during the last decade was due to the mobility of the black population. Young blacks often leave in search of better employment opportunities elsewhere. This phenomenon has been present for many years. However, national observers indicate that the trend is slowing and may stop within the next two decades. But the out-migration among minority members was so great during the past decade that the estimated natural increase rate of 20 percent was more than offset by the out-migration rate. The total nonwhite population of Region "P" decreased in population by 2,332 from 1960 to 1970. Only Onslow County showed an increase in nonwhite population. This increase was substantial, 55.1 percent, and is owed to the increase in personnel of Camp LeJeune Marine Corps Base. All other counties registered population losses in the nonwhite sector.

TABLE 11

NONWHITE POPULATION 1960-1970

COUNTY	1960 NONWHITE POPULATION	1970 NONWHITE POPULATION	TOTAL INCREASE/ DECREASE	PERCENTAGE INCREASE/ DECREASE
CARTERET	3,768	3,637	- 131	- 3.5
CRAVEN	16,811	16,316	- 495	- 2.9
DUPLIN	15,161	13,040	-2,121	-14.0
GREENE	8,388	7,037	-1,351	-16.1
JONES	5,177	4,410	- 767	-14.8
LENOIR	21,865	20,398	-1,467	- 6.7
ONSLOW	10,710	16,610	+5,900	+55.1
PAMLICO	3,610	3,147	- 463	-12.8
WAYNE	30,051	28,614	-1,437	- 4.8
REGION	115,541	113,209	-2,332	- 2.0

Source: 1960, 1970 Census of Population

Education

"One of the important indicators used to describe the quality of a population is educational status. The level of educational attainment tends to be closely related to the level of social and economic development, thus influencing a population's technological, cultural, and political process".¹⁵

The educational attainment of Wayne County's citizens is of vital importance to its future economic growth mainly because jobs for the uneducated and unskilled are decreasing throughout the state, while the demand for skilled, and to a lesser degree, the semiskilled workers are on the increase. Hence, the achievement of a basic education and the opportunity for higher or continuing education are important social concerns. Still we must remember that the State of North Carolina ranks very low nationally in the educational field. Migration of the young educated adults to other states where employment opportunities are greater has long been recognized as a major problem throughout North Carolina.

Two readily accessible indicators for the level of educational achievement of a population are the amount of education completed by individuals and the number or proportion of individuals enrolled in school. Table 12 (see below) gives an indication of the amount of education completed by males and females aged 25 years and over in Region "P" for 1960 and 1970. Also, comparisons are made between the state and the nation.

TABLE 12
MEDIAN YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED
BY MALES AND FEMALES AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER
1960-1970

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
UNITED STATES	10.3	12.1	10.9	12.3	10.6	12.2
NORTH CAROLINA	8.5	10.3	9.5	10.8	8.9	10.6
REGION "P"	8.9	10.3	9.9	11.1	9.4	10.7
CARTERET	9.4	10.6	10.3	11.1	9.9	10.9
CRAVEN	9.4	11.7	10.3	11.6	9.9	11.6
DUPLIN	7.5	9.3	8.8	10.6	8.1	10.1
GREENE	7.0	8.4	8.3	10.1	7.7	9.3
JONES	7.6	9.2	8.8	10.3	8.2	9.9
LENOIR	7.8	9.8	9.2	10.4	8.6	10.2
ONSLOW	11.2	12.1	12.0	12.1	11.6	12.1
PAMLICO	8.0	9.3	9.3	10.3	8.6	9.9
WAYNE	8.8	10.4	9.7	11.0	9.3	10.8

Sources: 1970 Census of Population; 1970 Statistical Abstract of the United States

¹⁵ Education Social and Economic Indicators for Planning
N.C.S.U. at Raleigh and the U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Circular 603d, August 1975.

The average median years for Region "P" is 10.7 years of education completed. Wayne County's average as indicated by Table 12 is 10.8 years while the state is 10.6 years.

The second major indicator for assessing the educational achievement of a population is the number of individuals enrolled in school. Table 13 gives an overall enrollment picture for private schools and colleges for selected years in Region "P".

Table 13 gives a comparative outlook for Region "P" from 1964-65 to 1973-74. Wayne County on a regional basis has continually outranked its neighbors in enrollment in public schools for a period of 15 years. This trend in public school enrollment has kept pace with the state. The rural counties of Duplin, Greene, Jones, Pamlico and the coastal county of Carteret have had significant losses in public school enrollment. This loss of regional public school enrollment can be attributed to many factors. Peoples desire to live closer to their work is a major factor, thus urban communities such as Kinston, Jacksonville and Goldsboro have grown significantly over a 15 year period. Many community colleges, trade schools, and several large universities within short commuting distances have opened in the more urban areas of the region.

For a comparative analysis of high school graduates and their intentions, Table 14 gives a follow-up for 1973 graduates in Region "P". Wayne and Onslow counties had the largest number of graduates, 805 and 855 respectively. This figure would appear to indicate the influence of the military installations (with its higher educated population). Furthermore with the population of these two more populated counties in the region being greater, the ratio of total pupil to total population would tend to be higher than in a less populated area such as Greene or Jones counties.

The importance of continuing education is also reflected in Table 14. In 1973, Region "P" counties had 4,137 high school graduates of which 50.2 percent continued their education. An outstanding accomplishment toward continuing their education by county students was in Pamlico County where 60.4 percent of the 1973 high school graduates continued their education in a senior college, community college or technical institute, junior college or enrolled in trade, business or nursing school. Wayne County's overall position for graduates continuing their education was in the 47 percentile bracket. Following is a percentage breakdown of the region's counties total high school graduates who continued their education in 1973-74.

TABLE 13

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS						
	1964-65		1969-70		1973-74	
STATE	1,201,139		1,217,024		1,173,097	
REGION P						
Carteret	7,437		7,445		7,349	
Craven	14,951		15,577		14,099	
Duplin	11,178		10,150		9,284	
Greene	5,137		4,488		4,052	
Jones	3,278		2,822		2,350	
Lenoir	15,453		14,509		12,514	
Onslow	13,978		16,194		16,151	
Pamlico	2,710		1,609		2,277	
Wayne	22,468		22,623		21,480	
NUMBER OF AND ENROLLMENT IN NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS						
	1969-70		1971-72		1973-74	
	No.	Enrol.	No.	Enrol.	No.	Enrol.
STATE	140	22,994	236	46,999	265	53,306
REGION P						
Carteret	---	---	2	177	4	295
Craven	1	118	6	1,189	5	1,140
Duplin	---	92	3	97	2	165
Greene	---	---	1	150	1	82
Jones	---	---	-	---	1	22
Lenoir	3	558	4	1,598	4	1,511
Onslow	3	891	3	944	4	1,030
Pamlico	---	---	-	---	-	---
Wayne	4	1,515	4	2,178	4	1,763
UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						
	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall 1973	
	1966	1968	1970	1972	Number*	%Change Over 1973
STATE	71,730	80,253	90,339	96,610	96,510	- 0.1%
REGION P						
Carteret	418	463	531	483	466	- 3.5
Craven	696	804	879	836	945	13.0
Duplin	518	596	620	611	567	- 7.2
Greene	175	209	234	253	216	-14.6
Jones	165	185	163	177	181	2.2
Lenoir	963	1,144	1,169	1,269	1,211	- 4.6
Onslow	609	749	981	1,106	1,105	- 0.1
Pamlico	112	120	144	141	151	7.1
Wayne	1,068	1,325	1,529	1,678	1,643	- 2.1

*This data is based on the student's county of origin.

Sources: North Carolina State Government Statistical Abstract, Statistical Service Section, Office of State Budget, Department of Administration, Raleigh, N.C. 1973, Statistical Abstract of Higher Education in N. C. 1973-74, The University of N. C., Chapel Hill, April 1974, Table 23, pp49-50. Statistical Services Center, N. C. Department of Public Education, Raleigh, N. C., Final Enrollment 1973-74.

TABLE 14

FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF 1973 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN COUNTY AND CITY UNITS FOR REGION P

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	NUMBER OF GRADUATES	ENROLLED IN SENIOR COLLEGES		ENROLLED IN COMM. COLLEGES AND TECH INST.		ENROLLED IN JR. COLLEGES		ENROLLED IN TRADE BUSINESS & NURSING SCHOOLS		ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE		NUMBER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED		ALL OTHERS	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Wayne	805	141	17.5	159	19.7	52	6.5	31	3.9	61	7.6	233	28.9	128	15.9
Goldsboro	455	170	37.4	95	20.9	17	3.7	19	4.2	25	5.5	98	21.5	31	6.8
Carteret	466	132	28.3	102	21.9	15	3.2	10	2.2	26	5.6	132	28.3	49	10.5
Craven	399	88	22.1	55	13.8	14	3.5	20	5.0	30	7.5	87	21.8	105	26.3
New Bern	424	132	31.1	131	30.9					7	1.7	106	25.0	48	11.3
Duplin	593	101	17.0	122	20.6	18	3.0	13	2.2	30	5.1	272	45.9	37	6.2
Greene	219	37	16.9	39	17.8	10	4.6	4	1.8	10	4.6	74	33.8	45	20.5
Jones	163	43	26.4	44	27.0	1	.6	3	1.8	26	15.9	33	20.3	13	8.0
Lenoir	493	50	10.1	134	27.2	8	1.6	20	4.1	34	6.9	230	46.7	17	3.4
Kinston	363	120	33.1	73	20.1	10	2.7	17	4.7	33	9.1	100	27.5	10	2.8
Onslow	855	240	28.1	209	24.4	16	1.9	45	5.3	46	5.4	210	24.5	89	10.4
Pamlico	144	47	32.6	32	22.2	5	3.5	3	2.1	10	6.9	24	16.7	23	16.0
STATE	69,322	20,246	29.1	12817	18.5	2534	3.7	3176	4.6	2941	4.2	21872	31.6	5736	8.3

The importance of education, and the relationship between educational level and income are illustrated by the following paragraph:

"The increase in annual and in lifetime income with increasing education is substantial.... High school graduates earn 70 to 80 percent more than elementary school graduates of comparable ages, while college graduates earn 50 to 75 percent more than high school graduates of comparable ages. Not only do better educated persons earn more initially, but their peak earnings are higher in relation to their initial earnings..."¹⁶

In most instances high school graduates command only the minimum hourly wage. An interview with an official of the Department of Community Colleges revealed that, generally, graduates of the technical institutes throughout the state earn approximately 20 to 25 percent more than high school graduates. The technical institute graduate also has a better long-range growth potential in a field in which he is semiskilled. The fact that one can command a higher salary should be enough to encourage more high school graduates to continue their education. But coupled with a good long-range potential for growth makes it look even better.

Income

Personal income of the Wayne County population is closely tied to the educational attainment of its people. People throughout Wayne County, Region "P" the state and the nation are enjoying ever increasing incomes and as the educational level of the people rises, so will personal income. Of course, increased economic and employment opportunities have raised personal income substantially within Wayne County in the past two decades. The overall distribution and general level of personal income will serve as a measure of the purchasing power of the people and will show how Wayne County phases in the general prosperity of the nation as a whole.

Per capita income for Wayne County during the period from the early 1960s to 1974 has grown nearly 300 percent, but it remains lower than the state average. (see Table 15)

The state average is distorted to a degree because it includes urban areas where per capita incomes are larger because of higher pay scales there.

¹⁶ Folger, John K. and Nam, Charles B., Education of the American Population, in cooperation with the Social Science Research Council, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, p. 177.

TABLE 15

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - REGION P, STATE
1950-59-66-69-70-71-72-73-74

COUNTY	1950	1959	1966	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
CARTERET	944	1,159	1,710	2,515	2,757	1,960	3,296	3,662	3,937
CRAVEN	1,239	1,415	2,223	2,893	3,036	3,233	3,510	3,924	4,400
DUPLIN	657	1,083	1,878	2,664	2,714	2,890	3,272	4,415	4,299
GREENE	791	817	1,617	2,465	2,740	2,636	3,058	3,884	4,262
JONES	638	873	1,628	2,230	2,337	2,373	2,806	3,272	3,736
LENOIR	860	1,459	2,076	2,663	2,890	3,005	3,280	3,716	4,158
ONSLOW	1,647	1,932	2,755	3,203	3,373	3,706	4,277	4,694	5,076
PAMLICO	713	799	1,537	2,025	2,151	2,326	2,792	3,437	3,737
WAYNE	831	1,243	1,917	2,681	2,965	3,170	3,510	3,846	4,267
STATE	1,037	1,506	2,338	3,021	3,252	3,470	3,853	4,267	4,616

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TABLE 16

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

ANNUAL AVERAGES - 1962, 1968, 1971, 1973

	CARTERET	CRAVEN	DUPLIN	GREENE	JONES	LENOIR	ONSLOW	PAMLICO	WAYNE	REGION
<u>1962</u>										
Civilian Work Force	7,410	17,590	15,260	5,540	2,940	23,480	13,600	2,300	28,090	116,210
Total Employment	6,600	16,680	14,410	5,060	2,760	21,940	12,640	2,090	26,370	108,550
Manufacturing	1,100	2,000	1,940	90	160	5,180	340	290	3,320	14,420
Non-Manufacturing	3,430	9,540	3,130	840	490	8,590	9,000	550	12,270	47,840
Agricultural	610	3,070	7,760	3,730	1,930	5,110	1,830	880	6,630	31,550
Total Unemployment	810	910	850	480	180	1,540	960	210	1,720	7,660
Unemployment Rate	10.9	5.2	5.6	8.7	6.1	6.6	7.1	9.1	6.1	6.9
<u>1968</u>										
Civilian Work Force	9,450	21,480	14,970	4,760	2,500	25,410	18,520	2,090	32,150	131,330
Total Employment	8,840	20,680	14,400	4,470	2,420	24,150	17,540	1,960	30,830	125,290
Manufacturing	1,440	2,440	3,120	270	220	6,790	840	330	5,050	20,500
Non-Manufacturing	4,830	13,760	4,250	1,210	700	10,710	13,600	680	16,600	56,340
Agricultural	350	2,040	5,110	2,450	1,280	3,390	1,200	590	4,370	20,780
Total Unemployment	610	800	570	290	80	1,260	980	130	1,320	6,040
Unemployment Rate	6.5	3.7	3.8	6.1	3.2	5.0	5.3	6.2	4.1	4.6
<u>1971</u>										
Civilian Work Force	10,190	22,350	16,110	5,110	2,950	27,590	20,870	2,450	34,720	142,340
Total Employment	9,590	21,220	15,440	4,700	2,700	26,250	19,700	2,240	33,290	135,130
Manufacturing	1,430	2,780	3,910	1,810	230	7,480	1,560	410	6,210	25,820
Non-Manufacturing	5,510	14,150	4,520	1,270	760	12,380	15,040	870	17,920	72,420
Agricultural	330	1,870	4,700	2,260	1,170	3,110	1,100	540	4,020	19,100
Total Unemployment	600	1,130	670	410	250	1,340	1,170	210	1,430	7,210
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.1	4.3	8.0	8.5	4.9	5.6	8.6	4.1	5.1
<u>1973</u>										
Civilian Work Force	13,730	21,030	17,200	8,070	3,540	25,440	21,300	3,700	32,960	125,730
Total Employment	13,140	20,480	16,610	7,630	3,330	24,380	20,720	3,450	31,930	120,950
Manufacturing	1,740	3,380	4,400	940	220	8,210	1,830	440	7,150	25,480
Non-Manufacturing	6,520	15,560	4,770	1,260	720	13,010	16,110	920	19,470	62,230
Agricultural	430	1,190	3,790	2,340	770	2,900	1,030	330	3,450	15,200

Employment

A closer look at the Trends in Employment and Unemployment from Table 16 will offer further insight into the employment picture for Wayne.

A significant indicator for Wayne County is the use in manufacturing employment during this period. In 1962, 3,320 workers were employed in a manufacturing type job. In 1973, 7,150 were employed in the same sector. A rise in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sector of the economy has further caused a decline in the agricultural sector which is a statewide trend.

Historically the economy of Wayne County and the region has been in agriculture. From 1960 to 1970, farmers and farm managers dropped--53.5 percent and farm laborers dropped--46.5 percent. Consequently there has been a rise in the nonmanufacturing and manufacturing sector. Overall for the period from 1960 to 1970, the unemployment rate for Wayne County dropped from 6.1 in 1962 to 3.1 in 1973. This analysis covers the period before the recent economic crisis for the period 1974 to the present. The present unemployment rate is nearly comparable to the state.

As the employment trends indicate, most of the income for Wayne County residents are outside the traditional agricultural jobs. Recent trends indicate that there has been a large increase in all nonagricultural employment. Trades, services, government and manufacturing are the areas that have shown significant increases over the period from 1960 to 1970, and are now major employers.

Service workers in Wayne County increased 70 percent between 1960 and 1970. In comparison, similar trends occurred in military installations, the manufacturing, service workers, and jobs for skilled craftsmen that provide income for a large portion of the population for Region "P".

Recently there has been some uneasiness in the fact that some of the economy of the region is based on the presence of the several military installations. In specific locations the military installations are the prime inputs into most sectors of the economy.

The largest single employment generating industry in Region "P" is the military. These bases accounted for a large portion of the civilian employment total of 28,670 employed in government in 1971 in Region "P". In 1973, 568 civilian workers were employed at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Wayne County; 3,847 at Camp Lejeune, and 4,325 at Cherry Point. Other persons are also included in "government" employment, such as civil servants and other local government employees. In 1962, government employment for the region was second to agriculture. In 1971, the government sector was the largest of the employment areas. For Wayne County, manufacturing, government employment, trade and service employment are indicative of the types of work the county residents derive their income. Agricultural employment has become limited due to larger farms and to new technological changes that reduce manual labor, thus creating unemployment in the agriculture sector. Nevertheless, in 1973, 3,450 of Wayne County's total work force of 32,960 were employed in agricultural related jobs.

On the other hand, nonmanufacturing employment account for employing 19,470 of the total work force for Wayne. This figure is significant in that it accounts for the bulk of the labor force. 7,150 workers were employed in the manufacturing sector. 1,030 in 1973 were unemployed and the overall unemployment rate was 3.1 percent. The following year (1974) saw the rate of unemployment grow from 4.8 in January 1974 to 10.4 percent of the total population by December 1974.

Future Population

The projection of the size of the future population on the basis of past trends, is fraught with hazard. In general the smaller the area and the longer the time period over which an estimate is made, the more difficult it is to achieve an accurate estimate of the future population. There is no precise or exact method of fortelling what the population of any area may be at a given time. But, by using past and present population trends with adjustments for anticipated developments, reasonably accurate population projections can be made.

Before any attempt is made in projecting Wayne County's future population the following assumptions must be made.

Assumptions:

The projections are based on long-run or secular trends and ignore the cyclical fluctuations which characterize the short-run path of the economy. The general assumptions that underlie the projections are as follows:

- (1) Growth of population will be conditioned by a fertility rate which represents "replacement level fertility".
- (2) Nationally, reasonably full employment, represented by a 4 percent unemployment rate, will prevail at the points for which projections are made; as in the past, unemployment will be disproportionately distributed regionally, but the disproportion will diminish.
- (3) No foreign conflicts are assumed to occur at the projection dates.
- (4) Continued technological progress and capital accumulation will support a growth in private output per manhour of 2.9 percent annually.
- (5) Growth in output can be achieved without ecological disaster or serious deterioration, although diversion of resources for pollution control will cause changes in the industrial mix of output.

The regional projections are based on the following additional assumptions

- (1) Most factors that have influenced historical shifts in "export" industry location will continue into the future with varying degrees of intensity.

- (2) Trends toward economic area self-sufficiency in local service industries will continue .
- (3) Workers will migrate to areas of economic opportunities and away from slow growth or declining areas.
- (4) Regional earnings per worker and income per capita will continue to converge toward the national average.
- (5) Regional employment/population ratios will tend to move toward the national ratio.

Table 17 shows population projections for Wayne County by township through the year 2000. As shown, only the townships of Brogden, Goldsboro, New Hope and Stony Creek are expected to have population increases. This trend is indicative of the past population gains in Wayne County. All of these townships' population increases have and will continue to be affected by the influence which the City of Goldsboro exerts. The remaining township will continue to lose portions of their large rural populations.

Table 17 PROJECTED TOWNSHIP POPULATION BY DECADES

TOWNSHIP	PAST AND PROJECTED TOWNSHIP POPULATION BY DECADES						
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980*	1990*	2000*
Brogden	7880	8853	10250	13442	13620	14300	15050
Buck Swamp	2039	2180	2079	2034	1810	1590	1400
Fork	5648	5104	6563	6578	6260	5930	5640
Goldsboro	20522	25922	32443	29822	33090	33430	33860
Grantham	3772	3648	3378	2872	2400	1940	1570
Great Swamp	1942	1909	1592	1286	1030	790	610
Indian Springs	2667	2690	2625	2242	1960	1640	1380
Nahunta	4744	4739	4509	3944	3390	2820	2350
New Hope	3413	3245	12039	14994	19640	23980	28520
Pikeville	1759	1412	1243	1170	870	670	520
Saulston	1366	2159	2111	1858	2040	1970	1910
Stony Creek	2576	2406	3227	5166	5190	5730	6300

*Projections, OBERS, Series "E".

Wayne County's 1970 population is expected to increase from 85,408 to 91,300 by 1980, a 6 percent increase. From 1970 to 1990, a 10 percent increase is projected. The 30 year period from 1970 to 2000 the population of Wayne County is projected to grow by approximately 13,692 persons or a 16 percent increase. (see Table 18)

Major Land Use Issues

There are several land use issues which the Wayne County Planning Board and Board of Commissioners must deal if the county's land resources are to be protected.

1. A Sprawling Development Pattern

Urban sprawl, or "leap frog" development, particularly residential, is the most inefficient use of scarce land resources, increases energy consumption, and increases the cost of public services for all taxpayers.

2. Development of Flood-Prone Areas

Complete identification of flood-prone areas in Wayne County has not been accomplished, and no attempt has been made to prevent or regulate permanent development of known flood-prone areas.

3. Septic Tanks and Artificial Drainage

In order to permit the development of many marginal lots, artificial drainage is allowed to be used to lower the ground water table. Such a drainage system does an adequate job when adequately maintained. Most, however, receive no maintenance by the property owner, who is unaware that his lot is artificially drained, and there is no means to force a property owner to maintain the drainage system.

4. Incompatible Land Uses

This a problem which increases with uncontrolled growth. Conflicts between residential development and such farming operations as grain drying and livestock production will increase in direct relation to the intensity of development. Some conflicts have developed where industry has encroached on residential areas. Such incompatible uses of land can be minimized through land use controls.

Historical and Archaeological Sites

Much work has been done in Wayne County to identify those buildings which have architectural and/or historical significance. This inventory, prepared by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, and containing information on 61 buildings, is reproduced in the appendix of this Plan.

These buildings add character and reveal the heritage of the county. Every effort should be made to preserve them.

As far as archaeological sites are concerned, a complete inventory has never been taken in Wayne County. However, extensive surveys of Thoroughfare Swamp Basin (161 sites identified) and of the Stony Creek Watershed (36 sites identified) have been completed by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of East Carolina University. There are no doubt numerous other unidentified sites along the other rivers, creeks and streams in the county. Before any site is to be disturbed; the Archaeology Section of the N. C. Department of Cultural Resources should be notified.

In the spring of 1973, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University conducted a survey by mail to determine how the people of North Carolina feel about such issues as Community Services, spending the Dollars and Land Use. This was a statewide survey, with the results being tabulated on a county basis. In Wayne County 128 surveys were mailed only 66 or 54 percent, were returned. Significantly 66 percent were returned. The published findings are contained in a publication entitled North Carolina Today and Tomorrow.

TABLE 15.

Wayne County Respondents' Attitudes Toward Some Land Use Issues

CITIZEN ATTITUDE	County		State	
	I Disagree	I Agree	I Disagree	I Agree
CITIZENS' RESPONSIBILITY				
Citizens should have more say on how land should be used in their area	8	91	4	91
I favor county land use planning	3	97	11	88
I favor statewide land use planning	15	84	29	71
INDIVIDUAL VS. PUBLIC RIGHTS				
The use of land should be based upon the overall public good	12	87	14	77
Use of private land should be based on what the owner wants rather than being restricted by zoning	44	55	51	48
No one should be allowed to use his property in a way that might damage the property of others	4	95	3	96
Land is a resource to be traded for economic gain	27	72	45	54
Land should be preserved from urban development	19	80	21	78

WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO BE

In the spring of 1975, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University conducted a survey by mail to determine how the people of North Carolina feel about such issues as Community Services, spending Tax Dollars and Land Use. This was a statewide survey, with the results being tabulated on a county basis. In Wayne County 126 surveys were mailed out; 68 or 54 percent, were returned. Statewide 66 percent were returned. The published findings are contained in a publication entitled North Carolina Today and Tomorrow.

TABLE 18

Wayne County Respondents' Attitudes Toward Some Land Use Issues

<u>CITIZEN APPRAISAL</u>	<u>County</u>		<u>State</u>	
	% Disagree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Agree
Citizens should have more say on how land should be used in their area	8	82	4	91
I favor county land use planning	3	65	11	68
I favor statewide land use planning	18	48	29	47
<u>INDIVIDUAL vs. PUBLIC RIGHTS</u>				
The use of land should be based upon the overall public good	12	82	14	77
Use of private land should be based on what the owner wants rather than being restricted by zoning	44	43	52	38
No one should be allowed to use his property in a way that might damage the property of others	4	90	3	94
Land is a resource to be traded for economic gain	48	28	48	32
Zoning restrictions hurt more than help	52	26	61	18
Good agricultural land should be preserved from urban development	19	66	22	64

Table 18 shows that the opinions of Wayne County residents were very similar to those of the whole state in the Citizen Appraisal of land use planning. There were, however, some substantial differences in the Individual vs. Public Rights category. On the statement that "the use of private land should be based on what the owner wants rather than being restricted by zoning" it was about evenly divided between those that agree and disagree. The state as a whole had 52 percent disagreeing with a 38 percent agreeing. On the question of whether or not zoning hurt more than helped, 26 percent in Wayne County agreed, but only 18 percent statewide agreed.

Wayne County		State		Statement
Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
18	82	19	81	From urban develop- ment agricultural land should be preserved
32	68	35	65	zoning restrictions hurt more than help
45	55	48	52	Land as a resource to be utilized for economic gain
50	50	50	50	the property of others a way that might damage or use his property in
44	56	43	57	no one should be allowed to use his property in a way that might damage
44	56	43	57	the owner wants rather than being restricted by zoning
50	50	50	50	Use of private land should be based on what the owner wants rather
13	87	12	88	all public good be based upon the over- the use of land should
18	82	19	81	I favor statewide land use planning
3	97	3	97	I favor county land use planning
8	92	8	92	citizens should have more say on how land should be used in their area

Goals and Objectives

Any plan must have goals and objectives which must be achieved before the plan can be realized. Toward this end, the Wayne County Planning Board did some small sample surveys with four citizen work groups with which it worked during February and March 1977. From these surveys, the following results were recorded:

- that Wayne County should grow at a slow to moderate rate;
- that the county should become involved in the development of public community water and sewer facilities out in the county;
- that the developer should provide public or community water and sewer for all new development;
- that development on poor soils be prohibited;
- that the county should regulate permanent development in flood prone areas;
- that a Thoroughfare plan be adopted;
- that county attempt to minimize land use conflicts through land use controls.

From these results the Planning Board felt that this Land Use Plan should be based on a moderate growth rate whereby the county would have a 1985 population of 100,000 and 112,000 by the year 2000. This is consistent with the projections made in Table 21, page 72. The following broad goals and detailed objectives are set forth to provide Wayne County a means to accommodate anticipated growth.

GOAL 1

Encourage compact development of land to conserve energy and valuable land resources, and require a minimum expenditure for utilities and services.

OBJECTIVES

- A. Amend the subdivision regulations to require more extensive improvements such as water and sewer as a means of encouraging compact development. 1978-79
- B. Request the U. S. Corps of Engineers to prepare a detailed study of flooding to identify the flood plain of the county's rivers, streams, and creeks and the areas subject to periodic flooding. 1978-79
- C. Adopt and enforce flood plain regulations, based on the Corps of Engineers study. 1980-81

- D. Discourage the development of soils with high water tables, low filtering action, and subject to periodic flooding by insuring that artificial drainage is properly maintained for the estimated life of the development and by requiring extensive engineering to insure that all drainage facilities are adequate to prevent erosion and other environmental damage. 1977-78
- E. Enforce the state building code to improve construction standards and to conserve energy. 1978-79
- F. Adopt and enforce land use controls to prevent the encroachment of residential development into agricultural areas and the expansion of agricultural business into urban areas. 1978-79

GOAL 2

Provide a full range of utilities and services to accommodate the projected population to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the county's citizens.

OBJECTIVES

- A. Encourage the development of public and/or community water and sewer systems to serve the existing development where individual wells and septic tanks are not functioning properly. 1978-79
- B. To determine recreation needs, the county commissioners should appoint a Recreation Task Force and charge it with studying the problem and making a comprehensive recommendation to the Board on their findings. 1978-79

GOAL 3

Encourage the location of high quality industry into the county and the expansion of existing industries to provide a variety of job opportunities in the county as a means to prevent the loss of the county's young people and to upgrade the economic standard of living.

OBJECTIVES

- A. Preserve key industrial sites through options and/or zoning to insure that a suitable variety of sites are available when needed. 1978-79

GOAL 4

Develop a thoroughfare system that will provide for the safe, convenient and efficient movement of people and goods within the county.

OBJECTIVES

- A. Prepare and adopt a Thoroughfare Plan in conjunction with North Carolina Department of Transportation. 1978-79
- B. Develop and implement a street naming and property numbering system to assure permanent addresses. 1980-81

GOAL 5

Encourage the cooperation of the towns and the county in solving local problems and actively participate in the Neuse River Council of Governments in solving local as well as regional problems.

OBJECTIVES

- A. Participate in the Wayne County Mayor's Association. 1978-79
- B. Assign a county employee the task of meeting with local town boards on a twice annually basis. 1978-79

GROWTH POLICIES

Policies are defined as general statements that set the broad framework for action and form the basis upon which more detailed development decisions are made. Policies do not commit the county to any particular recommendation, but they do express the general intention of the county and hereby serve as a guide to the day-to-day decision making process.

By articulating these growth policies and bringing them together, there is a greater assurance that all the individuals and agencies who make decisions affecting growth will be operating within the same framework. It also provides a means for the public to become involved in the planning process. These policies should lead to more consistent development decisions and, in turn, foster greater respect for the governing body.

RESIDENTIAL

Where should Wayne County encourage new residential development to occur?

The first priority would be to encourage the development of existing subdivisions which have water and sewer. The second priority would be in existing subdivisions - that is, the development of vacant lots, so that no new land will be developed. The third priority would be on undeveloped land where water and sewer are available.

What type of residential development should be encouraged in the county?

The first priority would be single family units. The second priority should be apartments developed at medium density. The third would be mobile homes in mobile home parks.

INDUSTRIAL

Where should industry be encouraged to locate?

The first priority would be on land served by water and sewer which is optioned by the county industrial development commission. The second priority would be on land which is served by water and sewer. The third priority would be on land under option to the industrial development commission.

What type of industry should be recruited into the county?

The first priority would be industry which is relatively free of pollution, pays medium to high wages, and is willing to train semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

COMMERCIAL

Where should commercial development, including retail sales, wholesale, personal and business services, and other types of office uses, be located?

The first priority would be within existing shopping areas and office areas within the municipalities. The second priority is clustered or grouped at major intersections to prevent strip commercial development.

WATER AND SEWER DEVELOPMENT

Where should the county encourage water and/or sewer development?

First priority should be given to residential areas in the county which are densely developed on poor or marginal soils. Second priority should be given to extension of water and sewer lines when necessary to serve new or expanded industrial development.

Population Growth

Recent trends indicate that Wayne County will gain population between now and the year 2000. Many factors will influence the growth rate. Meetings with the citizen work groups indicated little or no desire to control this growth rate. However there was a feeling that much of this growth should be encouraged to take place where existing services can accommodate it without large expenditures of capital.

When the Land Development Plan was prepared in 1968-69, population projections estimated that the 1970 population would be 95,658. This overly optimistic projection reflected the 27.7 percent increase recorded between 1950 and 1960. Table 19 shows four methods of projection, all relatively conservative.

TABLE 19
Population Projections 1980-2000
Wayne County

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Methods of Projections Actual					
Arithmetic	85,408	93,762	97,837	101,911	110,628
Geometric	85,408	97,955	104,485	111,015	126,550
Least Squares	85,408	94,644	98,957	103,270	111,897
OBERS-Series E	85,408	91,300	93,050	94,800	99,100

The methods of projection shown in Table 19 vary from the most optimistic (geometric) to the most conservative (OBERS). OBERS projections are used because they are required by the Environmental Protection Agency for use in the "201" wastewater facilities studies; and municipal new wastewater facilities will be funded by EPA to accommodate that population. Therefore, they will play an important role in all land use planning.

Table 20 below projects the population by township, which will be significant for the Wayne County Land Use Plan. However, the Wayne County Planning feels that these projections are not realistic for the following reasons:

Brogden Township:

This township contains the Town of Mount Olive, and the Dudley, Brogden, and Mar Mac communities. Mount Olive is experiencing substantial growth as are the other three communities. In addition, since 1970 three new industries have located in this township, employing an estimated 300 to 400 people. From 1970 through 1976, the Wayne County Planning Board gave final approval for 843 residential lots to be developed in Brogden Township. The Wayne County Inspections Department issued 965 permits for the construction of new dwelling units during this same period.

Between 1950 and 1970 Brogden Township experienced a 51.8 percent growth. Yet the OBERS projections in Table 20 only projects a 3.9 percent growth between 1970 and 1985. This is not realistic.

Assuming that 10% (97) of the new dwellings built since 1969 (965) will be needed to replace those lost to fire and old age, a net growth of 868 units is realized. The County Health Department estimates that 2000 mobile homes have located in Wayne County during the same period (1970-76) and 15% of these, or 300, less a 10% replacement rate (30), gives the township a net gain of 1138 dwelling units. It is estimated that each unit will house 3.2 persons, for a net population gain of 3,641. Therefore, assuming a loss of 10% due to out-migration of farm families, the 1970 population of 13,442 would be reduced to 12,098. Add to this the in-migration of 3,641 new people, the 1976 population is estimated to be 15,739. The 1985 population is anticipated to be 17,500 or more and the 2000 population is estimated to be 20,000.

Buck Swamp

This township contains the Nahunta community and one-half of the Town of Pikeville. This township is largely rural and agricultural and it is expected to have a slowly declining population. During the 1970-1976 period, the planning board approved 203 residential lots in this township and the inspections department issued 151 permits for new dwellings during the 1970-76 period.

The 1970 population is estimated to have lost 406 persons (20%) through out-migration, for an estimated 1628. The 151 new dwellings, less 10% for replacement (15) and an estimated 46 new mobile homes,

less a replacement rate of 10% (5) gives the township a net gain of 177 new dwelling units between 1970 and 1976. Based on an average of 3.2 persons per unit, the township gained 566 people, for a total estimated population of 2194 in 1976. The 1985 population is expected to be 2000 and the 2000 population 1500.

Fork Township

This township contains the Rosewood community and the Cherry Hospital-O'Berry Center complex. It is largely agricultural, and will likely remain so. However, since 1972, many new residential lots have been developed. From 1970-76, the planning board approved 258 residential lots in Fork Township, while the inspections department issued 301 permits for new dwellings.

Between 1950 and 1970 Fork Township experienced a 22.4 percent growth rate, while the OBERS projections predict a slow decline to 2000. This is not realistic in light of current trends. Assuming the township lost 15% of the 1970 population to out-migration of agricultural workers, the 5591 population saw 301 new dwellings added between 1970 and 1976. Allowing a 10% replacement rate, the net gain would be 271 new units. It is also estimated that 154 new mobile homes were added, less a replacement rate of 10%, for a new gain of 139 mobile homes. This is a net gain of 410 new dwellings. With an average population of 3.2 per unit, 1312 additional population gives an estimated 1976 population in Fork Township of 6,903. The 1985 population is estimated to be 7500 and the 2000 population is estimated to be 9,000.

Goldsboro Township

This township contains the City of Goldsboro and most of it is not in the county's jurisdiction for subdivision approval. However, the county inspections office does have jurisdiction outside of Goldsboro's corporate limits, and it issued permits for 109 new dwellings from 1970 through 1976. This, however, is not an accurate reflection of the number of dwelling units or people who have moved into Goldsboro.

However, the OBERS projection appears to be very conservative. We estimate a 1985 population of 33,500 and a 2000 population of 35,000.

Grantham Township

This township contains the Grantham community and is completely rural and agriculturally oriented. During the 1970-1976 period, there were no subdivision plats approved and only 130 new dwellings were constructed in this township.

Table 21 shows a rapidly declining population. This, however, does not appear to be accurate. While there has been a decline in the rural-agriculture population since 1940, it is likely to stabilize.

TABLE 20

PROJECTED TOWNSHIP POPULATION BY DECADES

TOWNSHIP	PAST AND PROJECTED TOWNSHIP POPULATION BY DECADES				
	1970	1980*	1985*	1990*	2000*
Brogden	13,442	13,620	13,960	14,300	15,050
Buck Swamp	2,034	1,810	1,700	1,590	1,400
Fork	6,578	6,260	6,095	5,930	5,640
Goldsboro	29,822	33,090	33,260	33,430	33,860
Grantham	2,872	2,400	2,170	1,940	1,570
Great Swamp	1,286	1,030	910	790	610
Indian Springs	2,242	1,960	1,800	1,640	1,380
Nahunta	3,944	3,390	3,105	2,820	2,330
New Hope	14,994	19,640	21,810	23,980	28,520
Pikeville	1,170	870	770	670	520
Saulston	1,858	2,040	2,005	1,970	1,910
Stony Creek	5,166	5,190	5,460	5,730	6,300
Wayne County	85,408	91,300	93,050	94,800	99,100

*Represent Projections

Source: OBERS, Series E Population Projections by Townships.

Assuming a 20 percent loss of the 1970 population of 2872 to 2298, it is estimated that 130 new dwellings and 66 new mobile homes were located in the county during 1970-76, for a total of 196 new dwelling units. Subtracting 10% for replacement of those units lost to fire and age, the township had a net gain of 176 units. With an average of 3.2 persons per dwelling unit, it is estimated that 563 new people moved into the township for a total population of 2861. Therefore, it is estimated that the 1985 population will decline to 2500 and the 2000 population to 2,000.

Great Swamp Township

This township contains the community of Pinkney and is totally rural and agriculturally oriented. During the 1970-1976 period no subdivision lots were approved and only 41 permits for new dwellings were issued.

Assuming a 20 percent loss of population due to out-migration, the 1970 population of 1286 would number only 1029. However, the 41 new units plus an estimated 30 mobile homes, less a 10% replacement rate, would give a net growth of 64 new dwellings. This multiplied by 3.2 would give 205 new people, for an estimated 1976 population of 1234. The 1985 population is estimated to be 1100 and the year 2000 population to 1000.

Indian Springs Township

This township contains the Town of Seven Springs and Cliffs of the Neuse State Park. It is very rural and agriculturally oriented. The Sleepy Creek subdivision had 26 new lots approved during the 1970-1976 period, and the county inspections department issued 186 permits for new dwellings during this period.

Table 20 projects a rapid decline in population to the year 2000. It would seem more realistic to expect the population to increase slightly. Assuming that the township lost 20% of its population since 1970 due to out-migration, from 2242 to 1794, this loss was offset by in-migration of new nonfarm families. The 186 new dwellings less 10% replacement rate (19) plus an estimated 52 mobile homes, less 10% replacement (5), gave the township a new gain of 214 units. This multiplied by 3.2 persons, gives an increase of 685 new people for a 1976 population of 2479. The 1985 population is expected to be 2500 and the 2000 population of 2750.

Nahunta Township

This township contains the towns of Fremont and Eureka. It is largely rural and agriculturally oriented. There are 3 industries located in this township. However, only one subdivision with 15 lots were approved by the planning board during the 1970-1976 period. Permits for 68 new dwelling units were issued during this period.

Table 20 projects that the Nahunta Township population will decline rapidly between 1970 and 2000. A slow decline appears to be more realistic. Assuming that 20 percent of the 1970 population is lost to out-migration, the 1976 population is estimated to be 3615.

This is based on the 68 new dwellings and an estimated 92 mobile homes less a 10% replacement rate. The 1985 is estimated to be 3500 and the 2000 population to be 3250.

New Hope Township

This township contains the Village of Walnut Creek, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, and the communities of New Hope and Elroy. While this is a largely agricultural township, it is one of the most popular for new residential development. During the 1970-1976 period, the county gave final approval to 745 residential lots and issued 534 permits for new dwellings. In addition it is estimated that 350 new mobile homes were placed in the township.

Assuming that New Hope Township had a 10% loss of population due to out-migration, the 1970 population of 14,994 would be reduced to 13,495. To this is added the population of 534 new dwellings and 350 mobile homes less a 10% replacement rate, for a net gain of 796 units. These units should add 2547 new people for a 1976 estimated population of 16,042. The 1985 population is estimated to be 20,000 and the 2000 population to be 25,000.

Pikeville Township

This township contains one-half of the Town of Pikeville. It is primarily agricultural. During the 1970-1976 period, no residential lots were approved and only 111 permits were issued for new dwellings.

Table 20 projects the population to decrease rapidly. A leveling off of the population appears to be more realistic. Assuming a 20% loss due to out-migration, 936 of the 1970 population are still in the township. The 111 new dwellings and the estimated 27 mobile homes which have moved into the township since 1969, less a 10% replacement rate, should add 352 people, for a 1976 population of 1288. The 1985 population is estimated to be 1350 and the 2000 population to be 1500.

Saulston Township

This township is totally rural and agriculturally oriented. However 88 residential lots were approved between 1970 and 1976, and 140 permits for new dwellings were issued. It is also estimated that 44 new mobile homes have located there since 1969.

Table 20 shows a slight increase by the year 2000. This appears realistic. Using a 20% loss due to out-migration and a 10% replacement rate, the 1976 population is estimated to be 2017. The 1985 population is estimated to be 2200 and 2000 population is estimated to be 2500.

Stony Creek Township

This township contains the Belfast, Pinewood, and Patetown communities and is located in the path of most growth from the City of Goldsboro. During the 1970-1976 period the county approved 322 residential lots and 601 permits for new dwellings were issued. It is estimated that 120 new mobile home have located in this township since 1969.

A 20 percent loss due to out-migration would give a population of 4133. The 721 new dwelling units, less a 10 percent replacement, would house 2076 people at the 3.2 per unit rate. Thus the 1976 population is estimated to be 6209. Table 20 projects a slow to moderate growth rate. A moderate to high growth is more realistic. It is estimated that the 1985 population will be 7,000 and the 2000 population 8500.

Based on the previous discussion it appears that the OBERS projection in Table 21 are overly conservative. The number of new dwelling units, both conventional and mobile homes, which have been occupied in Wayne County since 1969 indicate a substantial growth in the county's population. The 1970 census showed that Wayne County had a out-migration rate of 11.1 percent between 1960 and 1970. For this study we used 10 or 20 percent, depending on the township and such stabilizing factors as cities and towns and such institutions which we felt would add stability to the population. It is felt that most of the tenant farming ceased before 1970 and thus most of the out-migration of farm labor occurred before 1970. Thus it is reasonable to assume that the 10 or 20 percent out-migration used to arrive at the 1976 populations is not conservative.

The new projections for 1985 and 2000 are shown in Table 21. These are, at best, estimates useful in planning for future development in Wayne County.

TABLE 21

PROJECTED POPULATION BY TOWNSHIP - 1985 AND 2000

Township	1970	1976	1985	2000
BROGDEN	13,442	15,739	17,500	20,000
BUCK SWAMP	2,034	2,194	2,000	1,500
FORK	6,578	6,903	7,500	9,000
GOLDSBORO	29,822	31,000	33,500	35,000
GRANTHAM	2,872	2,861	2,500	2,000
GREAT SWAMP	1,286	1,234	1,100	1,000
INDIAN SPRINGS	2,242	2,479	2,500	2,750
NAHUNTA	3,944	3,615	3,500	3,250
NEW HOPE	14,994	16,042	20,000	25,000
PIKEVILLE	1,170	1,288	1,350	1,500
SAULSTON	1,858	2,017	2,200	2,500
STONY CREEK	5,166	6,209	7,000	8,500
WAYNE COUNTY	85,408	91,581	100,650	112,000

Source: Population projections for 1976 were estimated from building permits.

Future Land Use Requirements

Predicting the amount of land which will be required to accommodate future growth to the year 2000 is not an exact science. The amount of land which will be needed by 2000 is based on projections of both population and employment. However, these projections were tempered with present knowledge and foresight.

As was pointed in the 1969 Plan, a definite urban development pattern is occurring in Wayne County. Most of the growth in Wayne County since 1960 has occurred along the US 117 Seaboard Coast Line Railroad corridor from Fremont to Mount Olive. With few exceptions, all of the county's industry and most of the employment opportunities are located in this area. Most of the commercial enterprises are found in the corridor. All of the public sewer and most of the public water is found in this area.

In order for the county to make the best possible use of its land and energy resources, this corridor should be developed into highly urbanized area. The county could help shape its destiny by locating new facilities and services in this corridor. New schools should be placed in this area. Water and sewer should be concentrated in this area.

The development of this urban corridor would not prohibit growth in the rest of the county, but public services and facilities outside of this corridor would not be available for many years. This policy would encourage most new growth to occur in this corridor.

For residential acreages, township population projections for the years 1985 and 2000 were converted to dwelling units (D.U.s), based on population per D.U. in 1970. The number of D.U.s gained between 1975 and 1985 and between 1985 and 2000 was converted to acreage by using an estimated density of development. In the more rural townships it was estimated that the density of new residential development would be one D.U. per acre. Somewhat less acreage was used in the urban and suburban townships. See Tables 22 and 23.

A similar method was used to develop land use needs for commercial and industrial land uses. Table 24 was used as a basis to convert 1970 employment by industry and projected earnings by industry to year 2000 to the number employed for 1985 and 2000. This employment was converted to land use needs on the basis of one acre for each twelve people employed in commerce (retail and wholesale trade, services, finance, real estate, insurance, government, etc.) and one acre for each ten people employed in industry. See Table 25.

New residential land, commercial land, and industrial land will require additional land for streets, roads, and utility rights-of-way. Table 25 divides the new acreage needed for residential, industrial and commercial land by a factor of 4 to provide for such needed land for streets and other rights-of-way.

RESIDENTIAL SPACE NEEDS BY TOWNSHIP 1975-1985

TOWNSHIP	1975 DATA			1985 DATA			D.U.S./ Acres	Res. Acres Needed 1985 $7 \div 8$	Factor (10)	Res. Acres Allocated 1985 9 x 10 (11)	Ratio in Trans. Class (12)	New Acres in Trans. Class (13)
	Total Pop. (1)	Pop. Per/ D.U. (2)	Total D.U.S. $1 \div 2$ (3)	Total Pop. (4)	Pop. Per/ D.U. (5)	Total D.U.S. $1 \div 2$ (6)						
Brogden	15356	3.13	4960	17500	2.97	5872	1.3	758	2	1516	.25	379
Buck Swamp	2167	3.00	722	2000	2.85	702	0.8	-	-	--	-	-
Fork	6849	5.43	1261	7500	5.16	1453	1.2	160	2	320	-	-
Goldsboro	30804	2.86	10771	33500	2.72	12316	2.0	773	2	1546	.25	386
Grantham	2863	2.89	991	2500	2.75	909	0.8	-	-	--	-	-
Great Swamp	1242	2.94	422	1100	2.79	394	0.8	-	-	--	-	-
Indian Springs	2439	2.82	865	2500	2.68	933	1.0	68	2	136	-	-
Nahunta	3670	2.97	1235	3500	2.82	1241	1.0	6	2	12	-	-
New Hope	15867	3.98	3987	20000	3.78	5291	1.3	1003	2	2006	.10	200
Pikeville	1268	2.90	437	1350	2.76	489	1.0	52	2	104	-	-
Saulston	1991	2.97	670	2200	2.82	780	1.0	110	2	220	-	-
Stony Creek	6035	2.98	2025	7000	2.83	2474	1.3	345	2	690	.15	104
WAYNE COUNTY	90551	3.20	28292	100650	3.04	32874	-	3275	2	6550	-	1438

D.U. = Dwelling Unit
Pop Per D.U. = 95% of 1970 Rate

Source: U.S. Census and DCA, LPMSS

TABLE 23

RESIDENTIAL SPACE NEEDS BY TOWNSHIP 1985 - 2000

	1985 DATA			2000 DATA			D.U.S./ Acre (8)	Res. Acres Needed 2000 $7 \div 8$ (9)	Factor (10)	Res. Acres Allocated 2000 9 x 10 (11)	Ratio in Trans. Class (12)	New Acres in Trans. Class 11x11 (13)
	Total Pop. (1)	Pop. Per/ D.U. (2)	Total D.U.S. $1 \div 2$ (3)	Total Pop. (4)	Pop. Per/ D.U. (5)	Total D.U.S. $1 \div 2$ (6)						
TOWNSHIP												
Brogden	17500	2.97	5892	20000	2.82	7092	1.3	923	2	1846	.25	462
Buck Swamp	2000	2.85	702	1500	2.71	554	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Fork	7500	5.16	1453	9000	4.90	1837	1.2	320	2	640	-	-
Goldsboro	33500	2.72	12316	3500	2.58	13566	2.0	625	2	1250	.25	313
Grantham	2500	2.75	909	2000	2.61	766	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Great Swamp	1100	2.79	394	1000	2.65	377	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Springs	2500	2.68	933	2750	2.55	1078	1.0	145	2	290	-	-
Nahunta	3500	2.82	1241	3250	2.68	1213	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
New Hope	20000	3.78	5291	25000	3.59	6964	1.3	1287	2	2574	.50	1287
Pikeville	1350	2.76	489	1500	2.62	573	1.0	84	2	168	-	-
Saulston	2200	2.82	780	2500	2.68	933	1.0	153	2	306	-	-
Stony Creek	7000	2.83	2474	8500	2.69	3160	1.3	529	2	1058	.50	529
WAYNE COUNTY	100650	3.04	32874	112000	2.89	38113	-	4066	2	8132	-	2591

D.U. = Dwelling Unit

Pop. Per D.U. = 95% of 1985 Rate

Source: U.S. Census and DCA, LPMSS

TABLE 24

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - WAYNE COUNTY
1970-2000

	1970 EMPLOYMENT	1975 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	2000 EMPLOYMENT
Agriculture	2,673	3,310	3,200	3,000
Manufacturing	6,271	8,048	10,273	12,636
Construction	1,852	2,222	2,711	3,823
Transportation Comm. and Utilities	1,134	1,470	1,786	2,197
Trade	5,176	6,314	7,450	8,791
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	820	1,082	1,374	1,704
Services	4,508	6,221	8,025	10,192
Government	4,586	5,320	6,384	7,660
TOTAL	27,020	33,987	41,203	50,003

TABLE 25

SPACE NEEDS BY TOWNSHIP - 1975-85 AND 1985-2000

	1975 - 1985							
	COMMERCIAL		INDUSTRIAL		RESIDENTIAL	NET		GROSS
	% of County	New Acreage (A)	% of County	New Acreage (B)	New Acreage (C)	New Acreage (D) A+B+C	Transpor- tation (E) D ÷ 4	New Acreage (F) D+E
Brogden	20	76	30	67	1516	1659	415	2074
Buck Swamp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fork	3	12	5	11	320	343	86	423
Goldsboro	55	211	45	100	1546	1857	464	2321
Grantham	--	--	2	5	--	5	1	6
Great Swamp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indian Springs	2	8	--	--	136	144	36	180
Nahunta	3	12	5	11	12	35	9	44
New Hope	10	38	5	11	2006	2055	514	2569
Pikeville	2	8	3	7	104	119	30	149
Saulston	--	--	--	--	220	220	55	275
Stony Creek	5	19	5	11	690	720	180	900
WAYNE COUNTY	100	384	100	223	6550	7157	1790	8941
	1985 - 2000							
	COMMERCIAL		INDUSTRIAL		RESIDENTIAL	NET		GROSS
	% of County	New Acreage (A)	% of County	New Acreage (B)	New Acreage (C)	New Acreage (D) A+B+C	Transpor- tation (E) D ÷ 4	New Acreage (F) D+E
Brogden	25	115	30	69	1846	2030	507	2537
Buck Swamp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fork	10	46	10	24	640	710	177	887
Goldsboro	20	92	20	47	1250	1412	353	1765
Grantham	--	--	2	5	--	5	1	6
Great Swamp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indian Springs	2	9	3	7	290	306	76	387
Nahunta	6	28	10	24	--	52	13	65
New Hope	20	92	10	24	2574	2667	667	3334
Pikeville	2	9	5	12	168	189	47	236
Saulston	--	--	--	--	306	306	76	382
Stony Creek	15	69	10	24	1058	1151	288	1439
WAYNE COUNTY	100	460	100	236	8132	8828	2205	11033

LAND CLASSIFICATION

The Land Policy Council's Recommendations

The North Carolina Land Policy Act of 1974 created the Land Policy Council. The Land Policy Council was directed to develop a policy to "serve as a guide for decision making in State and Federally assisted programs which affect land use, and to provide a framework for the development of land use policies and programs by local governments." The Land Policy Council has prepared its recommendations and submitted them to the General Assembly (77). Among other recommendations, the Land Policy Council recommends that each county, in cooperation with the cities and towns, prepare a land classification plan. All land would be classified into one of five categories: Developed, Transition, Community, Rural and Conservation. A brief description of each of these classes is as follows:

Developed. The purpose of the Developed class is to provide for continued intensive development and redevelopment of existing cities to meet the housing, employment, investment, public service, and cultural needs of the residents.

Areas to be classified Developed include lands currently used for urban purposes at or approaching a density of 2,000 people per square mile that are provided with usual municipal or public services including at least public water, sewer, recreational facilities, police and fire protection.

Transition. The purpose of the Transition class is to provide for future intensive urban development within the ensuing ten and fifteen year intervals on lands that are most suitable and that will be scheduled for provision of necessary public utilities and services. The Transition lands also provide for additional growth when additional lands in the Development class are not available or when they are severely limited for development.

Lands to be classified Transition may include lands currently developed for urban services, and such additional lands necessary to accommodate the urban population and economic growth anticipated within the county over the ensuing ten year period. Generally, Transition class lands should be based on a density of 2,000 persons per square mile. In addition, such areas should be served or be readily served by public water, sewer, and other urban services.

Taken together, the Developed and Transition classes would be the only lands under active consideration by the county or municipality for intensive urban development requiring urban services. It is anticipated by the Land Policy Council that all state expenditures on projects associated with urban development (water, sewer, urban street systems, etc.) would be guided to these areas.

Community. The purpose of the Community class is to provide for clustered land uses to help meet housing, shopping, employment, and public service needs within the rural areas of the county.

Lands to be classified Community are those areas within the county characterized by a mixture of land uses, including at least residential and commercial development; or are identified by the county as necessary to help meet housing needs and limited commercial development over the ensuing ten year period, and as being suitable and appropriate for clustered rural development not requiring municipal sewer service.

Rural. The purpose of the Rural class is to provide for agriculture, forest management, mineral extraction, and other low intensity uses on large sites including residences where urban services are not required and when natural resources will not be unduly impaired. The Rural class would also encourage the preservation of scenic resources and guard against the premature or unreasonable alternation or irreplaceable, limited, or significant natural, scenic, historic or other resources not otherwise classified.

Rural lands would be those with high potential for commercial agriculture, forestry or mineral extraction. They would also include lands with limitations that would make development costly and hazardous, and lands containing significant natural, recreational, or scenic resources that are not otherwise classified. The Land Policy Council anticipates that rural lands would include rural residences where urban services are not required.

Conservation. The purpose of the Conservation class is to provide for the management of large tracts of land which have natural, recreational, productive or scenic resources.

The Conservation class would apply to lands that contain major wetlands, important wildlife habitats, publicly owned water supply watersheds and aquifers, and large tracts of forest land that generally lack improved public roads and have other significant limitations to development.

Modifications.

Some modifications make this classification system more flexible and meaningful. The Transition class has been broken down into three subclasses: residential, commercial and industry-1985 and residential, commercial and industrial-2000.

Developed Areas

Only the Towns of Fremont, Pikeville, Mount Olive, Walnut Creek, and Goldsboro qualify as developed because they offer a full range of services and have densities of 2000 people per square mile or more.

Transition Areas

1975-1985

For the 1975 to 1985 period it is anticipated that 6550 new acres of land will be needed for residential development in Wayne County. Of this amount, only 1438 acres are shown on the Land Use Plan map in Brogden, Goldsboro, New Hope, and Stony Creek Townships because they are the only ones which will likely have all of the urban services by 1985. The other 5,112 acres will be located in the Developed, Rural and Community areas.

Commercial development is expected to occur primarily in the developed areas in Brogden and Goldsboro Townships, therefore, only 25 percent (19 acres in Brogden and 53 acres in Goldsboro) is shown in the Transition areas. All of the 19 acres are shown for Stony Creek in the Transition area.

Industrial development is also expected to occur primarily in Brogden and Goldsboro Townships. Fifty percent of the industrial development in these two townships is shown in the Transition areas.

1985-2000

Substantial residential development is expected to occur in Wayne County between 1985 and 2000. From Table 23 8,132 acres of land will be needed for new residential development by 2000. However, only 2,591 acres are shown in the Transition areas. Of this acreage, 462 acres are shown in Brogden Township, some from Mount Olive and some from the Goldsboro-Southern Wayne Sanitary District area. Only 313 acres are shown in Goldsboro Township which will have very limited developable land. New Hope Township should receive most of the overflow from Goldsboro and some expansion from Walnut Creek. Therefore, 1287 acres are shown in the New Hope Township Transition Area. Some 529 acres are shown in the Stony Creek Township Transition Area which is mostly overflow from Goldsboro.

The other 5541 residential acres will take place in the Developed, Rural and Community areas scattered throughout the county.

Table 25 projects that between 1985 and 2000, 460 additional acres will be needed for commercial development. Approximately 25 percent of the acreage in Brogden, Goldsboro, New Hope, and Stony Creek Townships is shown in the Transition area. The remaining acreage is expected to occur in scattered locations throughout the county.

Industrial development is expected to occur primarily in Brogden Township, Goldsboro Township, and some overflow into Stony Creek Township. Fifty percent (50%) of the 236 acres shown in Table 25 is shown in the Transition Area.

LAND USE PLAN 1975-2000

1975-1985



RESIDENTIAL TRANSITION
COMMERCIAL TRANSITION
INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION

1985-2000

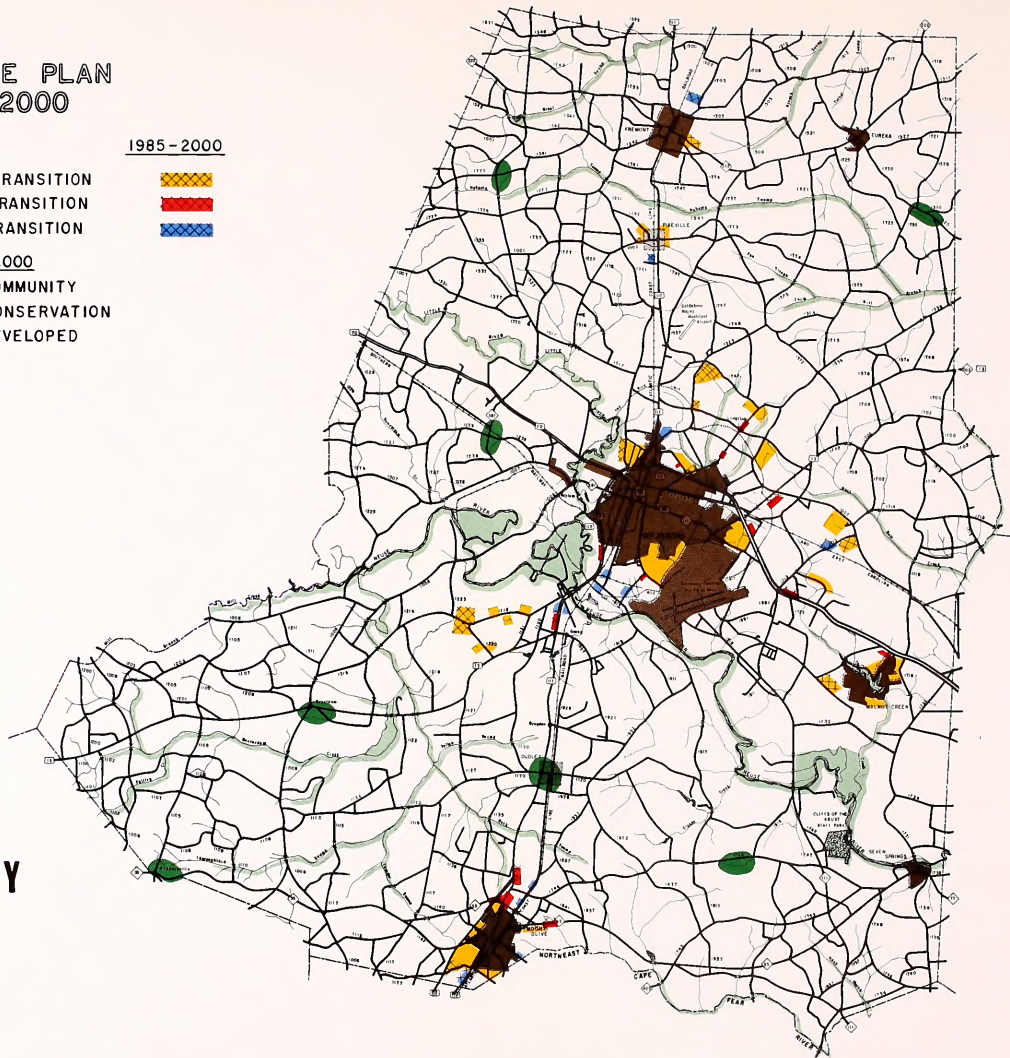


1975-2000



COMMUNITY
CONSERVATION
DEVELOPED

MAP 2



WAYNE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE IN MILES

MAP UPDATE: JULY 1976



LAND USE PLAN 1975-2000

1985-2000

1975-1985

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

COMMERCIAL TRANSITION

COMMERCIAL TRANSITION

INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION

INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION

1975-2000

COMMUNITY

CONSERVATION

DEVELOPED

MAP 2

WAYNE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA



IMPLEMENTATION

The Land Use Plan can aid in creating a better living and working environment for all of the citizens of Wayne County. This Plan will guide the Board of County Commissioners in dealing with the growth of the county by directing the orderly development of commercial areas, the development of residential areas, the development of agricultural areas, the development of recreational areas, the development of industrial areas, and by preserving prime land and agricultural land for future use.

The preparation of this Plan is not an end; it is a beginning. Planning is a continuous process which will never end. Since the Plan is not cast in concrete, it should be reevaluated on a regular basis and changed when new needs and goals materialize in the county.

The next step is for the Wayne County Board of Commissioners to officially adopt this Land Use Plan as its public policy for dealing with the future development in the county. This Plan has had limited public exposure and many of the proposals come from the citizens work groups. However, the Planning Board and Board of Commissioners should work to gain broad public support.

The Plan must be used as a daily basis. The School Board should use it when locating new school sites. The County Commissioners should use it when new water and sewer lines are to be installed. All such public decisions will have an impact on the environment, private property and this Plan will provide guidance in making these public policy decisions.

There are many tools available to implement this Plan. The most important ones are as follows:

1. ZONING - The use of zoning provides the county with a means to control development, upgrade the quality of construction, improve property values, and reduce the cost of utility extensions through compact development.
 - a. Zoning allows the county to determine how land is used. It can prevent or discourage the development of undesirable uses, encourage the development of desirable uses, and it can preserve key parcels of land for agriculture, business, or industry.
 - b. Subdivision Regulation can discourage sprawling or urban sprawl type development by requiring certain improvements in new subdivisions; a byproduct of compact development is reduced utility costs and other community services.

HOW WE GET THERE

2. PUBLIC FACILITIES - The utilities, which affect the development of private property. Sewerage and water will encourage residential development.

HOW WE GET THERE

IMPLEMENTATION

The Land Use Plan can aid in creating a better living and working environment for all of the citizens of Wayne County. This Plan will give the Board of County Commissioners direction in dealing with the new growth by creating the orderly development of commercial areas instead of the strip development along busy highways; by encouraging the development of quiet residential neighborhoods instead residential mixed with commercial uses; and by preserving prime industrial and agricultural land for those exclusive uses.

The preparation of this Plan is not an end; it is a beginning. Planning is a continuous process which will never end. Since the Plan is not cast in concrete, it should be reevaluated on a regular basis and changed when new needs and goals materialize in the county.

The next step is for the Wayne County Board of Commissioners to officially adopt this Land Use Plan as its public policy for dealing with the future development in the county. This Plan has had limited public exposure and many of its proposals come from the citizen work groups. However, the Planning Board and Board of Commissioners should work to gain broad public support.

The Plan must be used on a daily basis. The School Board should use it when locating new school sites. The County Commissioners should use it when new water and/or sewer lines are to be installed. All such public decisions will have an impact on the surrounding private property and this Plan will provide guidance in making these public policy decisions.

There are many tools available to implement this Plan. The most important ones are as follows:

1. CODES - The use of codes provides the county with a means to control development, upgrade the quality of construction, improve property values, and reduce the cost of utility extensions through compact development.
 - a. Zoning allows the county to determine how land is used. It can prevent or discourage the development of floodplains, the development of soils unsuited for development, and it can preserve key parcels of land for agriculture, business, or industry.
 - b. Subdivision Regulations can discourage leapfrog or urban sprawl type development by requiring extension improvements in new subdivisions. A byproduct of compact development is reduced utility costs and other community services.
 - c. Building codes improve construction quality and thus, helps maintain property values and prevents destruction of life and property.
2. UTILITIES, particularly water and sewer, can be used by the county to control where new growth takes place. The location of these services can be used by the county as a valuable tool in controlling growth.
3. PUBLIC FACILITIES, like utilities, will affect the development of private property. New schools or parks will encourage residential development.

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT is needed to upgrade jobs and salaries, to keep the county's young people home and to generally improve the living environment in the county.
5. HOUSING needs in the county should be a concern of the County Commissioners. It is the only body in the county which has countywide jurisdiction and it has the power and clout to have an impact on housing. It can serve as the sponsoring agency to meet housing needs by using both state and federal funds.
6. GRANTS from both the federal and state government are available to assist in the areas of housing, water, sewer, and other public facilities. In most cases, the burden is on the county to apply for these funds. Other resources are also available if the county had someone to prepare applications and coordinate these programs.
7. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION is not only the democratic way, it is the only sure way to build citizen support. Citizens need to be involved in the decision making process if they are to support this Land Use Plan. Two of the best methods to keep citizens involved are through an annual citizen attitude survey and through the establishment of citizen advisory groups. Both of these methods would require staff support from the county.
8. EVALUATION of the Land Use Plan and how it is being used, how it affects the physical development in the county, and how it can be improved is a process which must be employed on a regular basis.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

1. Abstract.

The Land Use Plan was prepared to assist Wayne County in dealing with current and future physical development through the year 2000. It attempts to limit development of new land, thus saving land resources, energy resources, and the cost of utility extensions.

2. Environmental Impact.

a. Beneficial Effects:

- Preservation of open space, land resources, energy, and the cost of utility extensions
- Preservation of existing neighborhoods
- Better traffic circulation and less air pollution
- Less groundwater pollution

b. Adverse Effects:

- Increased storm water run-off and solid waste
- Reduction in natural vegetation and wildlife habitat
- Increase in wastewater to be treated or released into water table.

3. Alternatives

- a. No plan for physical growth would result in wasted resources and general apathy.
- b. A no-growth policy would do the least damage to the environment.

4. The Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of Environment and Maintenance of Long-Term Productivity

The Land Use Plan proposes compact development and preservation of existing neighborhoods which can easily be served by existing services. Such policies will reduce costs of utility extensions, will save energy, and farmland, and reduce the need to build new dwellings.

5. Any Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources.

New development will lead to the irretrievable commitment of energy, land, and building materials. At best, these elements attempt to minimize the use of these resources.

6. Applicable Federal, State, and Local Environmental Controls:

Federal - National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, 1965
Environmental Quality Act of 1970
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

State - North Carolina Environmental Policy Act
North Carolina Sedimentation Control Act

Local - Areawide Water Quality Management Planning
Wayne County Health Department Regulations
Subdivision Regulations
Mobile Home Park Ordinance
Zoning Ordinance

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT

1. Summary of Proposed Policies

The Land Use Plan discusses and proposes suitable locations for new residential, commercial, and industrial development. They propose to preserve existing neighborhoods, as well as historic and archaeological sites, as a means of preserving the heritage of the county. Policies are set forth which encourage development in certain areas and discourage development in other areas. Density, timing, and type of development are also dealt with.

2. Potential Impact

Beneficial:

The identification of known historical and archaeological sites will have a positive impact on their future. In addition, it is proposed that a detailed inventory be prepared and local support recruited to preserve these sites.

Adverse: No policies have been proposed that will have a direct adverse impact on these sites.

3. Adverse Impacts on National Register Properties or Potential National Register Properties

There are no proposals which would have an adverse impact on any of the National Register properties.

4. Alternatives to Proposed Policies

a. No policy would result in destruction, indifference, or ignorance of the value of historic or archaeological sites.

b. A policy denying individuals to use, change use of, remove, or sell historic or archaeological sites would not be financially or politically feasible.

5. Impact of Proposed Plans and Policies on the Long-Term Maintenance of National Register Properties.

While no major land disturbing activities that will destroy old buildings or residences are scheduled for the foreseeable future, this could quite possibly change later. Efforts should be made to have a complete study made by Archives and History so that preservation efforts can be coordinated with the county's planning efforts.

6. Applicable Federal, State and Local Historical Controls.

Federal:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974,
Public Law 93-291
- Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the
Cultural Environment, 16 U.S.C. 470 (Supp. 1, 1971)
- National Environmental Policy Act, Public Law 91-190,
42 U.S.C. 4321 Et. Seq. (1970)
- Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383:
Environmental Review Procedures for the Community Development
Block Grant Program (40 CFR Part 58)
- Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties
(36 CFR Part 800)
- Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program (701) as amended by
Public Law 93-393
- The Department of Transportation of Cultural Resources:
Procedures of Individual Federal Agencies

State:

- G.S. 121-12(a) Protection of Properties in the National Register
- State Environmental Policy Act, Article 1 of Chapter 113A of
the General Statutes
- Executive Order XVI
- Indian Antiquities, G.S. 70.1-4
- Archaeological Salvage in Highway Construction, G.S. 136-42.1
- G.S. 160A-395, Historic Districts
- G.S. 160A, Historic Properties Commission

Wayne County Historic Resources

This inventory was prepared by the Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources in February, 1977.

WAYNE COUNTY

1. William Atkinson House - Northwest corner of junction of SR 1007 with SR 1226.
2. Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site -- On SR 1542
0.6 mile east of junction with US 117, Fremont vicinity. N.R.
3. John Barnes House - East side of US 117, 0.1 mile south of
junction with SR 1500, Fremont vicinity.
4. John A. Barnes House - North side of SR 1343, 0.2 mile east of
junction with NC 581. S.L.
5. Silas Best House - South side of SR 1502, 0.6 mile west of junction
with 1503, Fremont vicinity.
6. Branch Banking and Trust Company - Southeast corner of North Sycamore
Street and East Main Street, Fremont.
7. Creech House - West side of SR 1719, 0.6. mile north of junction
with SR 1731, Walnut Creek vicinity.
8. Joseph Everett House - North side of SR 1008, approximately four
miles west of Stevens Mill.
9. Fremont Depot - Southwest corner of junction of North Goldsboro
and East Carolina Streets, Fremont.
10. George Herring House - West side of SR 1535, 0.2 mile west of
junction with SR 1574, Saulston vicinity.
11. Hooks House - North side of SR 1002, 0.2 mile west of junction
with SR 1321, Pikeville vicinity.
12. House - North side of SR 1002, 0.3 mil west of junction with
SR 1318, Pikeville vicinity.
13. House - North side of US 13, 0.7 miles east of SR 1218, Dudley
vicinity.
14. House - South side of US 70 between SR 1229 and SR 1232, Rosewood
vicinity

15. Fred Isler House - North side of US 70, 0.5 mile east of junction with 1719, Walnut Creek vicinity.
16. John Ivey House - Down a 0.2 mile lane, entrance on east side of SR 1731, 0.35 mile south of junction with SR 1734, Piney Grove vicinity. S.L.
17. Daniel Kornegay House (Mulberry) - Northwest side of SR 1118, 0.7 mile north of junction with NC 55, Kennedy Crossroads vicinity.
18. Orton House - South side of SR 1317, 0.35 mile east of junction with SR 1319, Belfast vicinity.
19. Pate House - North side of SR 1002, 0.05 mile east of junction with US 117, Pikeville.
20. Robert Peel House - North side of SR 1914, 0.25 mile east of NC 581, Goldsboro vicinity.
21. John Sasser House - North side of SR 1326, 0.2 mile east of NC 581, Goldsboro vicinity.
22. A Sasser Family House - South side of SR 1007, 0.05 mile west of junction with NC 581, Rosewood vicinity.
23. Seven Springs Spa - East and west sides of SR 1739, 0.25 mile north of junction with NC 55, Seven Springs.
24. Seven Springs United Methodist Church - South side of NC 55, opposite junction with SR 1731, Seven Springs.
25. Calhoun Sherrod House - East side of SR 1535, 0.15 mile north of junction with SR 1575, Saulston vicinity.
26. Brantley Smith House (Windy Knoll) - West side of US 117, 0.2 mile north of junction with SR 1135, Mount Olive vicinity.
27. Raymond Stafford House - East side of SR 1318, 0.05 mile south of junction with SR 1319, Pikeville vicinity.
28. Strawberry Hill (Myrtlewood) - East side of SR 1731, 0.15 mile north of junction with SR 1734, Piney Grove vicinity.
29. J. J. Thigpen House - East side of US 117, 0.5 mile south of junction with SR 1134, Dudley vicinity.
30. Twin Oaks Plantation - North side of NC 222, 0.4 mile east of junction with SR 1506, Eureka vicinity. S.L.
31. Vernon - East side of SR 1117, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1138, Mount Olive vicinity. N.R.

32. MacCarr Williams House - South side of SR 1754, 0.1 mile west of junction with SR 1932, Williams Pond vicinity.
33. Dred Yelverton House - North side of NC 222, 0.5 mile west of junction with SR 1525, Eureka vicinity.

GOLDSBORO

34. Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Warehouse - Railroad tracks at Holly Street. S.L.
35. Christian Science Society Church - 111 West Ash Street.
36. Isaac F. Dortch Law Office - 218 East Walnut Street.
37. Judge William T. Faircloth Law Office - 200 South George Street
38. Goldsboro City Hall - 214 North Center Street. S.L.
39. Goldsboro Union Station - West Walnut Street on South Carolina Street. N.R.
40. Paramount Theater (Armory Building) - 139 South Center Street.
41. St. Stephens Episcopal Church - 200 North James Street.
42. Seaboard-Goldsboro Freight Station - West side of South John Street, opposite junction with E. Cemetery.
43. Wayne County Courthouse - 224 East Walnut Street. S.L.
44. Henry Weil House - 200 West Chestnut Street. N.R.
45. Solomon Weil House - 204 West Chestnut Street. N.R.
46. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad House - Railroad tracks at Holly Street.
47. Giddens Jewelry Store and Street Clock - 135 South Center Street S.L.
48. Herman Park - 900-1000 Park Avenue.
49. Temple Oheb Salon - 314 North James Street. S.L.

MOUNT OLIVE

50. David John Aaron House - 155 East Main Street

51. John Bell House - 201 East James Street.
52. The Elms - 304 E. James Street
53. Farrior-Wooten House - 107 North Chestnut Street.
54. Elizabeth Flowers House - 204 North Center Street
55. Cullen Hatch House - 116 East College Street.
56. Fred Martin House - 203 East Main Street.
57. Mt. Olive Freight Station - On railroad tracks, 0.1 mile north of junction with Park Avenue.
58. Mt. Olive Passenger Depot - On railroad tracks in the 400 block of North Center Street, 0.05 mile north of junction with West College Street.
59. The Oaks - 113 East James Street.
60. Shine-Southerland House - 201 North Chestnut Street.
61. Col. Robert Southerland, Sr. House - 108 West Main Street.

N.R. - Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

S.L. - Study list; National Register nomination in progress.

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